THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1943—VOL. XXXV, NO. 81

** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Fourth Term Broached; Leaflets Warn Germans; Milk Situation Brighter

The World's Day—March 3, 1943

Washington: Fourth Term Gets 'No Response'

Some Democratic National Committee members broached the idea of a fourth term for President Roosevelt at a White House meeting but Chairman Frank C. Walker said it was not a serious presentation and also that it "got no response" from the President.

Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown said lifting of the pleasure driving ban in the East about March 22 is "under consideration," but that no definite decision has been made. There were reports that A coupons might be cut to as low as two-gallon value in the East when and if the restriction is removed.

The Undersecretaries of War and Navy, Robert P. Patterson and James V. Forrestal, joined other Government officials in opposing any change in the law establishing war time, which moved up clocks throughout the nation one hour.

Draft deferment of farmers until Jan. 1 has been approved by the Senate Military Committee in a bill.

Petroleum Administrator Ickes passed along to a Senate Committee a report of his staff recommending that construction of the Texas-Illinois link of a gasoline pipeline from Texas to the East Coast be started at once.

Democrats defeated a Republican-backed move to form a standing committee on civil and commercial aviation.

Navy qualifying tests for the new college training program are to be conducted throughout the United States on April 2.

The Nazi threat to bomb American East Coast cities brought a warning from Civilian Defense Director James M. Landis that every city must be on guard.

Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown announced uniform, community-wide dollar and cents ceiling prices on pork and beef will be established shortly in an effort to break up black markets in meat.

Meats, cheese, butter, cooking fats and oils will be rationed beginning about April 1, according to reports under consideration by food and rationing agencies.

Army and Navy use of 238 colleges and universities for specialized training has been approved in the third list issued by the War Manpower Commission. Since some of those listed were already being used, the net gain is 101 colleges in a total of 435.

Legislation based on a bill by Senator McKellar (D) of Tennessee, which it is estimated would require Senate confirmation of the holders of 25,000 to 30,0000 Federal jobs was approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Europe: Nazis Who Torture and Kill Face Gallows

Leaflets warning Germany that the Allies will hang every person convicted of torturing and killing the people of Nazi-occupied countries have been dropped over Europe by the RAF, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons. An Allied declaration concerning these atrocities has already been extensively radiocast to Europe.

Mussolini was reported by the Rome Radio to have ordered the withdrawal of 10 Italian divisions from the Russian front "to rest and have their ranks refilled." [Page 8.]

A steady stream of Italian workers was reported in Bern to be crossing the Alps for work in German war plants. [Page 8.]

The strong Agrarian Party was reported to have decided not to enter a Finnish Cabinet headed by Premier-Designate Vaino Hakkila. Mr. Hakkila has selected Henrik Ramsay, Scots-descended Supply Minister in the last Cabinet, as his Foreign Minister.

Female labor service under the Nazis in Croatia requires all girl graduates of secondary schools to work a 12-month labor term before being eligible for entrance to a university.

New approach to end Indian deadlock was sought in Britain as Mohandas K. Gandhi ended his 21-day fast. [Page 7.]

Prime Minister Churchill, back on the job again, sought to unravel a constitutional tangle unprecedented since 1789 as a result of the passing of Capt. Edward Fitzroy, Speaker of Commons since 1928. Commons cannot assemble legally without a Speaker.

New England: Milk Ration May Be Unnecessary

Rationing of milk in New England may not be necessary if the situation is handled properly, said Otis H. Parker, President of the Independent Milk Dealers Association, today. [Page 5.]

Drunkenness arrests in Boston totaled 38,633 in 1941 and 83,698 in Massachusetts in 1940, while revocations of automobile licenses for drunken driving in 1941 reached 37,601, according to a report by Dr. Clifton T. Perkins, Massachusetts Commissioner of Mental Health. [Page 2.]

In colorful ceremonies this morning, the Army's Chaplain School at Harvard graduated another large class of commissioned chaplains, who are now assigned to troop duty here and abroad. [Page 2.]

Counsel for Barnett Welansky, Cocoanut Grove defendant, petitioned the U. S. District Court for reduction from bail of $5,000 on one indictment and $1,000 on each of two others, but was refused by Judge George C. Sweeney, who termed the offense too serious. The indictments were on charges concerning income taxes. [Page 5.]

Corrections Commissioner Arthur T. Lyman urged a Legislative Committee today to approve a bill which would permit the release of certain prisoners for induction in the armed services. In the last war, Mr. Lyman told the Committee on Public Welfare, 300 Massachusetts prisoners were released to enter the services and none of the men ever returned to prison.

National: Coast Shipyard Work Stoppage Widens

A work stoppage at the General Engineering and Drydock Company's Alameda (Calif.) Shipyard widened to include 200 C. I. O. machinists, and the Navy said some of its construction was endangered.

Atlanta, Ga., has topped its goal of $35,750,000 in war bond sales, the cost of replacing the 10,000-ton Cruiser Atlanta, sunk in the South Pacific. Atlanta's goal is now set at $50,000,000.

Gov. Walter S. Goodland of Wisconsin vetoed the Senate bill which would have repealed the 60 per cent State income surtax effective with the filing of tax returns March 15.

John L. Lewis, International President of the United Mine Workers, was chosen without dissent as permanent chairman of the union's anthracite wage scale convention meeting in Scranton, Pa., which is expected to draft a demand for an increase of $2 a day.

Americas: Chile Signs Lend-Lease Agreement

Chile joined the ranks of Lend-Lease countries in an agreement signed at Washington. Defense of Chile is stated in the text to be vital to the defense of the United States.

Pan American Airways has reduced fares between Los Angeles and South American points by about 10 per cent.

Canada: 'Pay-Go' Tax Plan Up for Adoption

A "pay-as-you-go" income tax plan, with the Government foregoing 50 per cent of 1942 taxes on earned incomes, will be adopted in Canada, if present budget proposals are adopted by Parliament, as anticipated. [Financial Page.]

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

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Weather Predictions

Snow

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Wednesday 7:01 p. m., ends Thursday 6:47 a. m.
Dimout begins Thursday 7:02 p. m., ends Friday 6:48 a. m.

No. 5 Fuel Oil Coupons Up To 10 Gallons Each

Valid on March 8 in Zone B week earlier than scheduled but period to extend through September.

Fuel oil ration coupons for Period 5 will be worth 10 gallons each in New England as well as in the other East Coast States, it was announced today by the Office of Price Administration. In addition, they have been made valid one week earlier than was expected—namely, on and after March 8 in Zone B, which includes Massachusetts and southern New England, and March 11 in Zone A, or northern New England.

Coupons for Period 4, valid through April 11 in Zone B, remain as at present, worth 8 gallons each in Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and nine gallons in all other sections of the Atlantic seaboard.

OPA Explains

Spokesmen for the New England Office of Price Administration explained today that the "ratio of supplies to temperature" has improved recently and made the raising of gallonage value possible, but they warned also that economy should still be practiced in the use of No. 5 coupons, inasmuch as the fifth heating period extends through September and the coupons will have to suffice for any oil-fueled water heating this summer.

Stocks of fuel oil have not been built up, they said, although in some quarters it was felt that the completion two weeks ago of the Texas-Illinois pipeline was already producing improved conditions here.

Paul M. O'Leary, deputy OPA administrator in charge of rationing, at Washington, said the increased coupon value should not be interpreted as meaning the fuel oil situation in the East had eased "to any appreciable extent."

Increase Desirable

"We believe," he explained, "that the increase is desirable in view of the abnormally cold weather which has prevailed in a large part of the Eastern area during the past six weeks. In addition, the Period 5 coupons must last heating oil consumers a long period, from early March until the end of September."

Coupon values in the 13 Middle Western rationed states remained unchanged at 11 gallons each in the north and 10 in some southern sections.

Class 2 coupons, used by large consumers, were adjusted for Period 5 in the same proportion as the household coupons. They will be worth 100 gallons on the East Coast and 110 gallons in the higher-rationed sections of the Middle West.

U. S. Planes Blast Japanese Convoy; Rzhev Evacuated by German Forces; Knox Hits Handicap of Absenteeism

Navy Secretary aloof to work-or-fight bill, but says something must be tried.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 3—Secretary Knox told the House Naval Affairs Committee today that absenteeism is a serious handicap to war production, and is growing.

As to how to deal with it, he expressed some perplexity, but seemed to feel it would be wiser to try to hit the chronic absentee "in his pocketbook" than to adopt the more stringent methods of the pending Johnson work-or-fight-bill which would require war industries to file absentee reports quarterly with the War Manpower Commission, which in turn would hand them over to Selective Service boards.

This might be a "lop-sided" bill, Mr. Knox said, because it would penalize only chronic offenders susceptible to the draft.

Must Try Something

However, he declared, "I want something tried," to meet the problem.

When asked to explain why, as figures showed, 40 per cent of the absenteeism occurred on week ends, the Secretary said dissipation was one reason, more money than they can spend another. But he added: "The real major cause is that men go out Saturday and Sunday and indulge and don't feel so well on Monday."

"The record of the civilian workers of the naval establishment is

Continued on Page 9, Column 4

Woman War Worker Ignored Day Off

By the Associated Press

Rock Island, Ill., March 3

Rock Island Arsenal officials, in checking work sheets, found Mrs. Sadie E. Kling, 59, had been working a 56-hour, seven-day week instead of the authorized 48-hour, six-day schedule.

Mrs. Kling, mother of 18 children, admitted that for weeks she had been working on her normal day off because her section was behind on its production schedule and she wanted it to catch up. She hadn't told anybody about those extra days, she said, and did not expect to be paid for them.

Allies foster revolts in occupied countries as prelude to invasion of Europe.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to United States Forces in North Africa

ALGERIA, Algiers, March 3—Among important contributions to growing Axis concern regarding the spread of popular resistance in Occupied Europe is the increasingly effective Allied effort to link this revolt with the present United Nations offensives in North Africa. It is acutely recognized here that such local resistance will be an important contribution to Allied victory in event of invasion of the Continent and that it must be fostered by every possible means.

Although it is impossible to give any exact detailed news on Allied activities vis-à-vis centers of resistance in Southern Europe, it is permissible to reveal that such resistance gradually is losing its haphazard character and taking more definite and strategic shape. Such co-ordination can be expected to increase during the coming months as the time approaches for the big Allied jump onto the Continent.

London and Washington promised some months ago that all possible would be done to lend direct support to the resistance existing from Greece to France. The first sign of such aid came in a declaration recently from Berlin and other Axis centers that arms were reaching Yugoslavia on the sly and in sufficient quantity to make an appreciable difference in the fighting in that country. Yugoslavia now is known to be but one such locality.

Captured Areas Fight On

As the German High Command can testify areas long since thought conquered still are actively resisting. The latest report reaching North Africa concerns Crete, supposedly subjugated in the spring of 1941, but still seething like a Mediterranean volcano. Resistance there involves not only native Cretans, but also a not unappreciable contingent of British Empire troops unevacuable during retreat. These troops obviously became both hardened and wily guerrilla fighters and are intimately familiar with the strategic island which the Allies are certain to attempt to retake eventually. Therefore it would be unreasonable to assume that the Allies are not keeping in close touch with the events in Crete.

Latest reports from Greece detailing the extent of Greek resistance in the northern mountains, particularly in the vicinity of Kalambaka, have been greeted by strong satisfaction here. It is pointed out that such activities are greatly hampering the Nazi effort to fortify the Balkans against the anticipated Allied offensive and that they facilitate maintenance of contacts between Allied friends in Southeastern Europe and the Allied directorate on the outside. Since Greek resistance today gives evidence of greater strength than at any time in nearly two years, it is only natural to ask if, like the Yugoslavs, it is receiving measures of outside aid.

As seen here by Allied interests, Southern European resistance against the Axis is twofold, first as a real embarrassment to the Nazis, and second as preparing the ground for future Allied moves across the Mediterranean. During the first two years of war, Berlin made good use of "fifth columnists," spies, and "tourists" in conquered countries. One may be sure the Allies will not neglect to turn similar weapons against the enemy when the time

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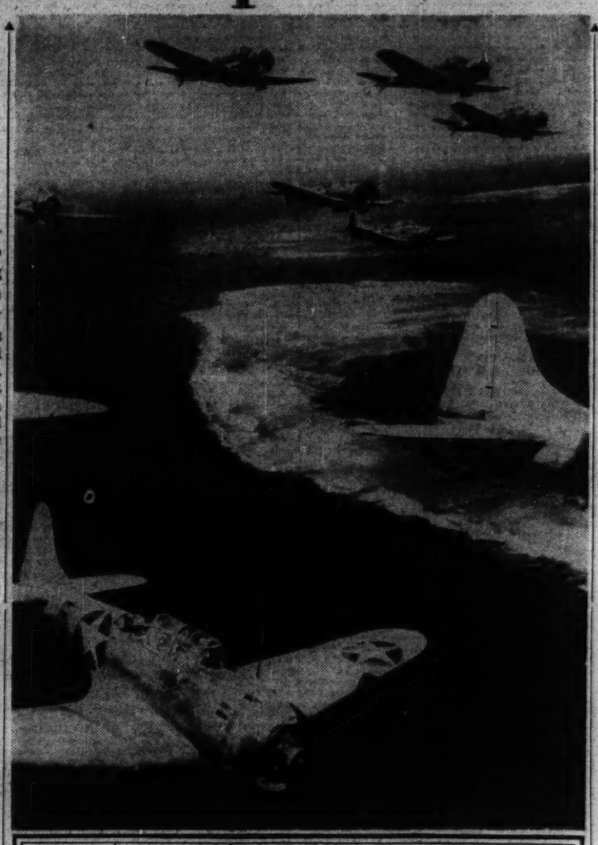

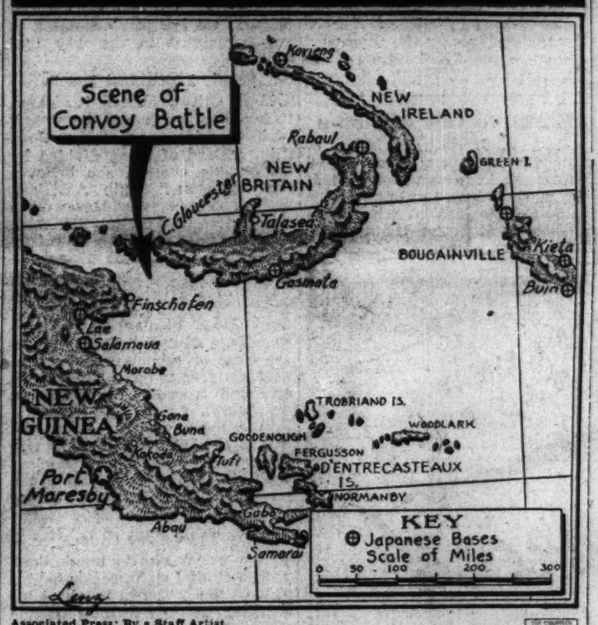

Associated Press; By a Staff Artist

American Air Power Scores Again

Upper: Formation of American planes in action in South Pacific. Planes similar to these helped to blast the Japanese convoy heading for New Guinea. Lower: The position of the great attack by American airmen on a Japanese convoy headed for Lae on New Guinea was assumed to be in the narrow waters between New Guinea and New Britain northeast of Finchhafen, a Japanese base.

Attack on Japanese Convoy Is 'Hide and Seek' in Clouds

By W. E. Lucas
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the Allied Forces in the Southern Pacific

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, March 31—The warning issued from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters March 1 that the Japanese were accumulating large forces in the islands north of Australia, was quickly followed by the advance of a large Japanese convoy towards the coast of New Guinea.

This convoy, which was spotted by Allied reconnaissance planes on the same evening, met the full force of General MacArthur's bomber attack on the morning of March 2.

Unfortunately the battle area was covered with low-hanging clouds. Poor yisibility was rendered still worse by torrential rain squalls. Under these conditions, and with fighting still in progress when latest reports were received, the exact story of the engagement cannot be given.

At the moment it can be said safely that two of the largest transports were sunk and two others were hit directly and severely damaged. This is not a bad proportion of the total of the enemy merchantment. It is possible too, that a light cruiser has suffered damage from near misses. The total convoy comprised three cruisers, four destroyers, and seven transports and cargo ships.

Light Air Cover

As compared with the convoy which the Japanese tried to get into Lae last January, and which was beaten off in one of the heaviest air battles of the war in the South Pacific, the fighter cover for this armada was not large. There never were more than 13 Zeros in the air at any one time and these came in relays from bases in New Britain.

It looks as though the enemy relied more on heavy "ack-ack" from the warships and the bad weather for his protection. Here again it was impossible to get the full story of what happened in the series of air battles that raged. It was like playing hide and seek for either side to find the other in the clouds, which were only very occasionally broken.

However, it is fairly certain that 13 enemy fighters were shot out of action for the loss of one of our planes, which has not yet returned to its base.

There were many exciting episodes in the day's battle. The most exciting was that of Capt. Ray Holsey of Oklahoma, who was pilot of a Flying Fortress. After dropping his bombs, one of which got a near miss on a cargo ship, he found himself caught between a cruiser's "ack-ack" and a hail of bullets from four Zeros who suddenly had come after him from the clouds.

Plane Hit by Shellfire

His plane was hit by shellfire and was ablaze. He dived to within 300 feet of the water to avoid the attentions of the Zeros and in doing so ripped off the canvas from the plane's elevators. Meanwhile, his co-pilot, First Lieut. Vernon Reeves of Arizona, dashed through the burning bomb bay to get an extinguisher from the radio compartment. With the help of two

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Allies press pursuit of Rommel in Tunisia—Flow of U. S. troops into Africa reported.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Closely following upon the news that General MacArthur's airmen had routed and scattered a 14-vessel Japanese convoy off the New Guinea coast, comes a German announcement that the stronghold of Rzhev in Russia had been evacuated. For six months the Russians had half encircled this city—one of the nearest points of the line to Moscow. But the strong "hedgehog" defenses held on, leaving Rzhev at the end of a deep 100-mile salient.

Presumably the Germans are quite accurate in their statement that the move is for the purpose of straightening the line. They appear to be making every effort to prepare for the expected new Allied move against the continent by reorganizing their forces in Russia. They need a shorter line in order to economize on troops. Already the Ribbentrop-Mussolini talks have resulted in 10 Italian divisions being recalled from Russia—presumably to man Italy's own coasts. What is left of Hungarians and Rumanians may be expected to follow.

Some 150 miles west of Rzhev is Smolensk, supplied by a network of railway supply lines; the Germans might well attempt to base a new front on that industrial center.

General MacArthur's exploit in the South Pacific appears to have removed once more the immediate threat of a Japanese advance. The convoy driving for New Guinea consisted of seven naval vessels and seven cargo and transport ships—a relatively large flotilla for South Pacific waters. It was intended to reinforce the hard-pressed troops holding the north New Guinea bases—troops which will have to be strengthened if they are not to be destroyed by the American-Australian troops fresh from their victories at Gona and Buna.

Four of the transports—one of 10,000 tons—were sunk or severely damaged, despite the hazy weather making poor observation. Others may be added to the list. Some 13 of the escorting fighter planes were downed. The convoy scattered with the Americans still after them as they were trying to make the New Guinea coast.

In North Africa, what has not been mentioned in the dispatches is probably more important than that which has been reported. Neither General Montgomery nor General Anderson were showing any great activity, although the Americans and British in the center continued to push Marshal Rommel eastward toward the coast. However, the report from one correspondent that there was a steady flow of American troops into North Africa may point to the really significant moves.

Meanwhile, the steady RAF bombings of German-held territory went on for a seventh day, although no details were divulged as to where the raids took place.

Convoy Hit:

4 Japanese Ships Damaged or Sunk

The scattered remnants of a 14-ship Japanese convoy, crippled by Allied bombers and fighters Tuesday, staggered through the foggy Bismarck Sea today toward the enemy base at Lae, New Guinea, with Gen. Douglas MacArthur's planes relentlessly on its trail.

At least four transports and cargo vessels of the original armada of seven Japanese warships and seven merchant ships have been sunk or damaged, and 13 Japanese fighter planes out of the umbrella of 30 or 40 that tried to provide protection to the convoy

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Peace Without Bitterness Appeal Made by Mme. Chiang

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 3—A peace, free of bitterness, in which nations come together by choice to assure each other equal opportunity for self-development was advocated here last night by Mme. Chiang Kai-shek before a sell-out China Relief mass meeting in Madison Square Garden.

The Chinese Generalissimo's wife, who has advocated that women sit at the peace table and who, herself, has been mentioned as a logical participant, drew on 2,000 years of Chinese background, as well as Roman, Persian, and Napoleonic history, to plead for a "society of nations" for reconstruction of a "permanently progressive world."

A tiny figure in black velvet with 20,000 persons massed before her and a backdrop adorned with the gigantic Chinese character "victory" behind her, Mme. Chiang made her plea in tones that varied from a hushed whisper to a depth that belied her physical slightness.

Introduced by Willkie

Having just come from the White House, she bridged over American political division by being introduced here by Wendell L. Willkie, selected for the honor by the Citizens Committee, headed by John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

Mr. Willkie, referring to his recent visit to the Chiang Kai-sheks in China, described her as "an angel—but an avenging angel who moves with a purpose" and as "a soldier unafraid to fight for justice." China, he said, is not made up of "inert masses" but of individuals who first "understood the nature of this war."

Admitting that it may be difficult for China and other nations now suffering at the hands of aggressors not to feel bitterness, she warned, "no matter what we have undergone and suffered, we must try to forgive those who injured us and remember only the lesson gained thereby.

"The teachings of Christ radiate ideas for the elevation of souls and intellectual capacities far above the common passions of hate and degradation.

Help Others Less Fortunate

"He taught us to help our less fortunate fellow beings, to work and strive for their betterment without ever deceiving ourselves and others by pretending that tragedy and ugliness do not exist.

"He taught us to hate the evil in men, but not men themselves."

Mme. Chiang distinguished in her speech between "community of nations" which she said implies association "not of voluntary choice but to force of circum-

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Text of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek's address in New York City: First Page of Second Section.

Meat and Cheese Rationing In April May Include Butter

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 3—The Office of Price Administration confirmed today that rationing of meats and cheese, and probably of butter and cooking fats and oils, would begin "around" April 1.

OPA spokesmen said that while decision now reaching maturity might be subject to change, it was reasonably safe to assume that the meat ration would average something less than two pounds weekly per person, the exact amount depending on whether the purchaser chose meats which were "dear" or "cheap" in ration points.

Contrary to published reports, cheese will not be figured in with the meat ration quota under present plans, the OPA added. Cheese will have its separate point system in War Ration Book 2. Rationing of butter, and cooking fats and oils will begin simultaneously with the meat rationing, a spokesman said, provided the Department of Agriculture deems this a wise move.

Poultry will not be rationed under the program as presently contemplated. Officials said spareribs, tongue and some cuts of lamb might appear at a lower point figure than the scarcer cuts of beef and pork. Details as to length of rationing periods for meat were not available, but it was conjectured coupons would be good for a month, with point values fluctuating according to supplies available, as in the case of canned goods rationing.

How much butter would be available could not be stated, officials stressing that many decisions still had to reach the point of finality before rationing could begin. Assurance was given that the program would not be inaugurated without full advance information to the public. Requirements for advance "freezing" of meat stocks and consumer declaration of supplies on hand, were regarded as unlikely because of the "non-hoardability" of meat.

Legislature Urged to Act On the Rise in Alcoholism

Arrests for drunkenness in Massachusetts in 1940 totaled 83,698 and 38,633 in Boston in 1941, while in the Commonwealth there are probably 20,000 chronic alcoholics, Representative John E. Powers said today in support of his bill for a State commission to study the unsolved liquor question.

Mr. Powers drew his figures from a report to the current Legislature made by Dr. Clifton T. Perkins, Commissioner of Mental Health for the State of Massachusetts, pursuant to request by the last Legislature. Other data from the Perkins report cited by Mr. Powers include:

Revocations and suspensions of automobile licenses for driving while under the influence of liquor numbered in 1940 33,459 and in 1941 37,601.

During the period of 1915 to 1935, inclusive, cases of alcoholism admitted to the Boston City Hospital totalled 38,376. Of these, 2,375 suffered from delirium tremens; and 560, or 24 per cent of this group, failed to survive.

Widely Distributed

The Boston arrests of 1941 for drunkenness were thus distributed: South End 12,155, Roxbury 4,932, South Boston 4,279, West End 3,617, North End 2,659, City Proper 1,361, East Boston 1,504, Dorchester 2,036, Jamaica Plain 563, Brighton 1,254, Charlestown 2,628, Back Bay 1,158, Hyde Park 239 and West Roxbury 247.

These figures obviously do not cover all the drunkenness, for only the most obvious instances usually get police custody, and the attitude of police officials differs in various localities. Dr. Perkins' report was made relative to the possibility of establishing a bureau in the Department of Mental Diseases for the care of inebriates.

Hearing on the bill of Representative Powers to set up a commission for study of the liquor problem will take place at the State House at 10:30 tomorrow morning.

The commission would inquire into what practical means can be found to rehabilitate the inebriate, a procedure much followed in Europe but neglected in this country.

For Public Welfare

The common American practice of regarding a drunken man as a criminal and arresting and locking him up without doing anything constructive to reclaim him, Mr. Powers termed shortsighted and mistaken. He said that in many inebriates there was something physically wrong which could be corrected by proper hospital treatment, added that many physicians who had studied alcoholism took this view, and urged that the Commonwealth at least inquire into the possibilities.

Representative Powers, whose district is in South Boston, is by no means a prohibitionist. However, as a member of the Public Welfare Department of the City of Boston for the past 10 years, he has had opportunity to see more than the average citizen something of the devastating effects of liquor.

"Alcoholism has never been attacked in the United States as a medical problem," Mr. Powers observed. "If instead of people looking on the habitual drunk as an outcast of society and doing nothing for him, they would regard him as a medical case, I am of the opinion that much good would result.

"Some definite method of treatment could be devised whereby the alcoholic could be made a useful member of society. Some system can be worked out to rehabilitate these men.

"Society owes them a little attention. The cost of alcoholism is so terrific that if a study could be made of the many men whose lives are being scuttled by liquor it would from that one viewpoint alone, if for no other, be worth while.

"It costs the taxpayers more money to keep a person in the county jail for drunkenness than is afforded for old-age assistance or for social security—more also than is given the mother or the child under the legal provisions for mothers' aid and dependent children.

"This expense to the taxpayers is incurred merely in keeping a drunken man confined, while he does nothing at all in return for the public money spent on him.

Draft Boards Report

"Meantime the draft boards, I am informed, are turning down more men for alcoholism than for any other cause. The army will reject anybody with a record of arrests for drunkenness. This makes a very serious loss of manpower.

"I think the State should set up a commission not with the idea of legislating sobriety but with the thought of setting up a system whereby drunkenness would be treated as a medical problem rather than as a criminal offense.

"It would be an unpaid commission. I believe $5,000 would be sufficient. This would go into secretarial hire and stenographic reports. The commission would consist of nine members, two appointed by the President of the Senate, three by the Speaker of the House, three by the Governor, and one by the Chief Justice of the Superior Court."

M'Nutt to Talk in Boston

Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission, will speak in Boston March 31 at the annual alumni meeting of the Tufts College Medical School. The meeting will be at the Copley-Plaza.

Pan American Unity Is Found Based on Home

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

A "Peoples' Pan Americanism," welling up from mutual understanding that begins in the homes and schools of the Americas to replace old resentments with positive friendship, received impetus today at a Copley-Plaza conference sponsored by the Pan American Society of Massachusetts.

Dr. Edmondo O'Gorman of the University of Mexico now an exchange teacher at Brown University, led off before several hundred teachers, librarians, and students in the Copley Ballroom, by basing his hopes for Pan American understanding squarely among the people.

"The key to genuine and lasting friendship in the Americas," Dr. O'Gorman said, "is to be found in positive and persistent efforts to dissolve a heritage of resentment that grew from mutual ignorance. The legends of distrust and dislike must be replaced by vigorous work in the schools, homes, newspapers, and history books."

This emphasis on the popular roots of inter-American understanding recurred throughout the conference.

A Word from Argentina

Maria Rosa Oliver, one of Argentina's most liberal and talented writers, relies entirely on human relationships to assure enduring Pan American solidarity.

"A country is an abstraction to us until we meet its people and read its books," declared Miss Oliver, who is at present serving as a Consultant at the Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs in Washington. "In Argentina we learned from our earliest days how French children played, what they ate, how they lived. So France was alive to us, and later we went there for our education and cultural enjoyment.

"During the past years of misunderstanding in the Americas, we in the southern countries were brought up to think of North Americans as money-grabbers, materialists, lacking in the finer sensibilities which we prize in our own culture.

"Those outworn and mistaken cliches must no longer be allowed to divide us. Not only with the people of the United States, but with our neighboring South American peoples, we are just beginning to get acquainted in the way that counts."

People Prove Just People

Mme. Oliver said she is amazed to see how alike are the people of Buenos Aires and of New York City. Instead of being divided by insuperable chasms, she believes the North and South American peoples have many bridges of common interests. For her, the most vital work ahead in Pan-American relations is to find and cross those bridges.

One of the bridges already in operation was shown in the Junior Red Cross display of "Correspondence Albums." These albums are class or school projects, sent from children to other children. In an album from Argentina the first words are:

"We, the pupils of the National School No. 161 of Tucuman, a city in Argentina, address ourselves with pleasure and affection to the school children of the United States.

Thanks for Gifts

"We would like to thank them with a cordial embrace for having sent us the beautiful toys and interesting samples of their written work, which pleases us, and which we received through the Argentine Red Cross."

Hundreds of such exchanges have been made with Latin American children during the past year.

Mrs. George Cheever Shattuck, President of the Pan American Society, reported at the luncheon that a branch has been formed in Worcester. She said the Society has now reached nearly a thousand members, and it is hoped to double this in the next few months.

The conference was opened with greetings by Mrs. Richard B. Hobart, who organized the program. Dr. Edith F. Helman of Simmons College presided at the morning session.

Storm Warnings For New England

Another sizable portion of winter is in store for New Englanders today according to the Weather Bureau which has hoisted storm warnings and issued special radio broadcasts notifying persons that a six to eight-inch snow fall is on the way.

City and State Highway Departments were standing by ready to dispatch snow removal crews to all roads essential to the movement of war goods. Railroads, likewise, had men with oil torches keeping switches from clogging and freezing.

During the night about one inch of light snow fell and, although little snow had accumulated during the morning, the Weatherman still stuck to his prediction that by nightfall the storm would be sweeping across Massachusetts and the rest of the New England States. The Bureau said, however, that the snow might temporarily turn to rain during part of the day but that colder weather would arrive later changing the "temporary rain" back to snow.

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Army Chaplains Parade on Graduation

By a Staff Photographer

Receive Diplomas at Harvard

On way to graduation ceremonies this morning, another class at the Harvard Chaplain School is shown in upper picture parading with flying colors of the nation and Chaplain Corps. In lower photograph, one of the graduates, Chaplain Ernest A. Lack, receives his diploma in Sanders Theater from Chaplain William D. Cleary, School Commandant, after the class heard an address by Dean W. L. Sperry of the Harvard Divinity School.

Another Class of Chaplains Gets Diplomas at Harvard

Another large class of Army chaplains received diplomas this morning on graduating from their four-week indoctrination course on the Harvard campus, which prepared them for intensive and extensive duty with troops at home and abroad.

"First and always they are ministers of religion," explained Lieut.-Col. Ralph C. Deibert, chief assistant to Col. William D. Cleary, Chaplain School Commander, who was interviewed on progress of the Army's only school of its kind.

Religious training has been completed by the time time chaplain enters the Army, it is assumed by the school, whose job is to assist in adjusting chaplains to situations of armed service, it was explained.

Courses are arranged to adapt civilian religious service to conditions in the field. Army services have limited facilities, perhaps nothing but a little shelter under fire. Often men are scattered over miles of terrain, and a Chaplain must be prepared to hold a service for 25 men that can take only 15 minutes.

Although the Chaplains have many practical duties, as distinct from conducting services, such duties are more concentrated in essentially religious activities as compared with those grouped under a Chaplain of World War I. No longer must a Chaplain supervise recreation and entertainment, which are now handled by a unit's special service officer.

Become Commissioned Officers

Also, "this time," all those attending the School are commissioned officers, beginning with First Lieutenants. In World War I those attending were privates classed as Chaplain candidates.

Instruction is divided into several courses. One covers military courtesy and customs of the Army, which every soldier should know.

Regarded of particular importance is the course on "comparative ideologies," giving the points of view of those with whom the nation is fighting and those against whom it fights. Characteristics of democracy are outlined.

Other courses, include defense against chemical warfare, elementary map reading, military sanitation, first aid and hygiene, burial and grave registration, organization of the Army, administration or "paper work," and physical education.

An advanced course on administration of Chaplains is given to older Chaplains who are assigned to administrative posts over several Chaplains, as in a division, corps, or Army.

Perkins and Conant dormitories are used by the Chaplains while in residence. Under discipline during their stay, they have some free time, particularly at meal hours, for in the absence of an Army mess in the School, they are given an allowance to pay their way "eating out."

Devotional services are left to the Chaplains themselves. Protestants gather at 8 a. m. in Memorial Chapel every morning. Jewish Chaplains meet at 6:30 a. m. in the Germanic Museum. Roman Catholic Chaplains arise for private devotions at 5:15 in the Germanic Museum and also gather for a service at 8 a. m. there.

For most, a typical day begins with a reveille bell at 5:45. Strict roll-call is held at 5:55. Calisthenics extend from 6 to 6:30. Time until 8 o'clock is available for breakfast.

Four Class Periods Daily

During the forenoon, there are four classes of 40 minutes each. Time for lunch extends from 11:45 until 1, then follow two more of the 40-minute class periods. Next comes outside drill, lasting until 4:45 o'clock. For hardening, marches of 10 to 15 miles are scheduled during the month.

After drill, men are free for supper. Four nights a week, however, they must report at 7:30 for two hours of supervised study.

Colonel Cleary was assigned to head the school when it was reactivated in February of last year at Fort Harrison, Ind. A veteran of 24 years as a Chaplain, he had been on duty with the armored forces at Fort Knox, Ky.

Colonel Deibert has had 23 years in service as a Chaplain. As chief aide to Colonel Cleary, he is in charge of training. There are 31 officers, some loaned from other branches to help in specialized instruction. Also on duty are 41 enlisted men and about 20 civilians.

The School operates under the Army's Chief of Chaplains, in Washington, who picks the Chaplains and helps the School keep up to date on latest pertinent regulations of the Army.

Limited facilities at the Indiana fort forced the selection of a new home last August, when the size of classes greatly increased.

Now a class graduates every five weeks. There are about five days between each four-week course. Most of the Chaplains come to the School direct from civilian posts; of the class just graduating, only about 150 had come from troop duty.

Light Shields Installed

Boston Edison Company began today to install a new type of dim-out shield on all electric light standards throughout the city. Made of fiber, the new shield fits over the outside of the globe and is said to give greater illumination to the street without adding to the sky glow. It replaces a metal shield which fits inside the light.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Snow

Boston and Vicinity: Snow and continued cold tonight with moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine and New England States: Snow and continued cold tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: Storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides in Boston

Wednesday 9:37 p. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Thursday 10:00 a. m.; height 10.3 feet.

Beef Dealer On Trial In Price Charge

Trial of B. Rottenberg Company, Inc., Boston meat dealer; Benjamin Rottenberg, its president and treasurer, and Paul Miller, an employee, on charges of alleged violation of the Emergency Price Control Act and the sale of beef in excess of ceiling prices opened today before Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., and a jury in the United States District Court.

It is the first prosecution in this district of the alleged violators of price ceilings in cases which have become known as the "black market."

Judge Wyzanski held that regulations of the Office of Price Administration involved in the present cases were valid, although he stated that he could not decide at this time that he has jurisdiction for such a decision. This was in response to a revised motion submitted by John Backus, counsel for the defendants, to quash the indictments.

The jury was told by the prosecution that the Government alleged that the Company, through its President, the defendant Mr. Miller, sold meat to jobbers and retailers at from 5 to 15 cents a pound above the ceiling prices. The jury also was told that proper ceiling prices were shown on invoices, but that payments were allegedly made by check and cash "on the side" to make up the difference between ceiling and actual sale prices.

First testimony was interrupted while an expert explained to the jury the descriptions and meanings of the various cuts of beef.

Joseph V. Scappini, a retail meat dealer of Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, identified two invoices dated Jan. 2, 1942, which he said should have been Jan. 2, 1943. He identified also a check for $452.09 for which he said he secured $256.18 worth of meat based on the OPA ceiling value. The retailer testified that he went to the Rottenberg Company and saw defendent Mr. Miller about the transaction, and was told that the prices for beef were 32, 33, and 34 cents a pound on that day. The witness stated that he asked the defendant, "Isn't that a little high?" and that Mr. Miller had replied to him, "If you don't want it, you don't have to take it."

Illicit Still Defendants Held

Bail of $5,000 with surety was fixed today by Judge George C. Sweeney for George S. Finnochi of Governor's Road, Somerville, one of four defendants charged with operating an illicit still in an abandoned brewery in Roxbury, all of whom pleaded not guilty when arraigned today in the U. S. District Court. The other three, held in bail of $2,500 each, were: Albert L. Patry of Harris Road, Medford, Severino Pagnini of Main Street, Everett, and Philip Zetzel of Winthrop Avenue, Revere.

At the time of the raid, Federal alcohol tax agents headed by William B. Alexander, district supervisor, with assistance of the Roxbury Crossing police, seized a 1,000-gallon distillery in full operation in building No. 3 of the Burkhardt Storage Warehouse, formerly a brewery. They discovered 15,000 pounds of granulated sugar, 10,000 gallons of high proof alcohol, and 500 gallons of wine.

Events Around Greater Boston

Wednesday

A lecture on "Birds Along the New England Coast" will be given by Dr. Alfred O. Gross at the Museum of Natural History at 8:15 p. m. Open to the public.

Thursday

A talk on "Printed Cottons" will be given by Mrs. Reed in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

A recital by Wesley Copplestone, tenor, and Paul Breger, pianist, will be given in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Thornton Wilder's "Our Town" will be presented by the teachers and the boys of the Perkins Institution at the Institution in Watertown at 8:15 p. m. Open to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 11.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Divided Points of View At 'World Group' Hearing

Although advocates of world federation asserted that such a plan supported the only key to permanent peace, opponents of any plan for setting up of a commonwealth of nations termed such proposals "treason" at a public hearing at the State House today.

A crowd of nearly 700 persons, apparently equally divided in its sentiments, almost filled Gardner Auditorium at a hearing before the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law on three bills to have the Massachusetts Legislature memorialize Congress in favor of world federation.

First indication of a sharp division of opinion came early in the proceedings when Representative Jacinto Diniz (D) of New Bedford, speaking against the bill, said he was opposed to any alliance with foreign nations which "want to get under the shelter of Uncle Sam's umbrella."

A burst of applause followed this remark, although Senate Chairman Richard S. Bowers (R) of Brookline had asked for no applause in the interest of speeding the hearing.

Charge of "Treason"

The treason charge came from Senator Charles G. Miles (R) of Brockton, who told the Committee that if the proposal for a world government didn't mean changing the flag of the United States, he didn't know what it did mean.

"If these bills are passed, it means treason," he charged. "We have given up everything but our country, and now they want us to give that up." The Senator, who said that he would "vote for no bill to make my country play second fiddle," promised even heartier opposition to the bills should they reach the Senate.

Declaring that treaties, alliances, and so-called balances of power had failed to preserve international amity, Thomas H. Mahoney, of Boston, Chairman of the Massachusetts Committee for World Federation, today urged the Board of World Federation to assure a permanent and durable peace after the present war.

"We have had an attempt to maintain peace by so-called balancers of power in Europe," Mr. Mahoney said. "We have tried by alliances, we have tried treaties. All have failed."

World federation, Mr. Mahoney said, is termed in some quarters sinister and subversive, because it is a limitation on sovereignty. If you follow this argument of sovereignty to its conclusion, you come to Nazism and Shintoism.

What Other States Have Done

"Most of the treaties we have entered upon encroach upon our sovereignty, yet our treaty forbidding fortification of the Canadian border has done more to preserve peace in this hemisphere than anything else," the speaker said.

Mr. Mahoney told the Committee that similar resolutions have been adopted in North Carolina, New Jersey, and Maryland, and others are pending legislative consideration in several states. He called upon the Legislative Committee to report favorably on his bill in view of the overwhelming support accorded a similar referendum in the last State election in 42 of the Commonwealth's electoral districts.

Representative George W. Porter (R) of Agawam, who said he had made a considerable study of world federation over a number of years, told the Committee that "any peace plan we have after this war has got to be different than anything we have had before. A peace built on a treaty or a league is built on sand," he said.

"When we propose international government as a basis of peace, we are building on a solid foundation," Representative Porter declared.

Asserting that the isolationists' policy of many nations was in no small way the cause of present war, Representative Ralph C. Mahar (R) of Orange, said, "Unless we have political and economic co-operation between nations after the war, we cannot avoid another conflict more devastating than the present one."

Anti-British Expressions

Michael Kinsella, of Charlestown, Boston City Councilor, opposed the resolutions. "Are we going to turn over all our rights to the Tory element in the city, State, and nation?" he demanded. "For too many years, there has been an element that has aped its English inferiors. That is the whole trouble."

Others opposing the resolution for world federation were: Thomas Dorgan, Boston Clerk of Courts; Representative John J. Toomey (D) of Cambridge; Representative Susan B. Donovan (D) of Boston, and Representative Michael F. Skerry (D) of Medford.

The opposition was cut short to enable the Committee to recess for luncheon. The hearing was resumed at 3 p. m.

Executive Council Rejects Mitchell as Its Secretary

The Executive Council, by a roll call vote of 3 to 4, today rejected Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's appointment of Joseph S. Mitchell, Negro member of the Parole Board, as Secretary to the Council to fill the vacancy caused by the passing of William L. Reed.

The Governor, following the Council's action, immediately resubmitted Mr. Mitchell's name.

The voate was as follows: For confirmation, Councillors Frank A. Brooks, of Concord; Theodore P. Hollis, of Stoneham; James S. Bulkley, of Springfield. Against confirmation: Councillors Clarence A. Barnes, of Mansfield; Clayton L. Havey, of Boston; John J. Sawtelle, of Boston; and Michael J. O'Hara, of Worcester.

Councillor William H. McSweeney, of Salem, did not arrive in time to vote. State House observers pointed out that if Mr. McSweeney should vote in favor of Mr. Mitchell when the Council meets a week from today, it would create a tie vote which would probably mean a victory for the Governor's appointee, since Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill would undoubtedly vote in favor of confirmation.

No appointment to the Superior Court bench to fill the vacancy caused by the passing of Judge Frederick W. Fosdick was made by the Governor today. Joseph R. Cotton of Lexington, the Governor's Secretary, and Reuben L. Lurie, Chairman of the Parole Board, have been mentioned as possible candidates for the judgeship.

Among the appointments sent to the Council today by the Governor was that of John E. Welch, to be reappointed as a member of the State Appellate Tax Board. The term is for six years and the salary is $7,000.

Woman to Take Up O'Connell Practice

Miss Margaret Lenahan of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., for 12 years a practicing member of the Pennsylvania bar and sister-in-law of the former United States Representative Joseph F. O'Connell of Boston was today admitted to the State Bar here before Judge Charles H. Donahue of the Supreme Court.

She is settling here to continue the law practice of the former Congressman. His sons, who are lawyers, and who had been associated with their father in the practice, are now in armed service. She is a graduate of Trinity College, Washington, D. C., and the University of Pennsylvania.

Her father, John T. L. Lenahan, was a noted Pennsylvania lawyer and Congressman.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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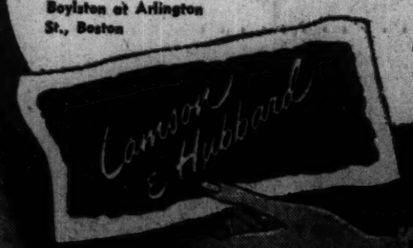

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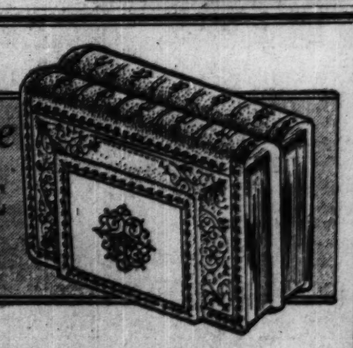

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Gas, Oil, Tire Prospect Brightens

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 3—The prospect for civilian use of automobile tires, gasoline and fuel oil is slowly but steadily improving, it can be reported today on the basis of authoritative government information.

There will be no free-and-easy consumption of any of these vital tools of the war effort, but shortages are being gradually eased and Prentiss M. Brown, Price Administrator, is giving assurance that the benefits will be passed on to the public as rapidly as possible.

The better outlook is apparent in three directions. They all affect the civilian—the householder and the motorist.

William M. Jeffers, Rubber Director, affirms that by the end of this year the new rubber plants will be producing a number of synthetic tires for civilians, while the program to make rubber for motorists will be in full swing by the summer of 1944.

The Committee of Petroleum Economics, an adjunct of the Petroleum Industry War Council declares that "we are over the hump" on fuel oil shortages.

Pleasure Ban Off March 22

The Office of Price Administration announces that the ban on pleasure driving in the Eastern States, which was imposed Jan. 7 will be lifted on March 22. Consideration is, however, being given to reducing the unit value of the A coupon from three to two gallons.

The circumstances which justify the report of progress on all these fronts are:

Rubber—Mr. Jeffers, never a boaster, is more optimistic than he has been at any time since he came to Washington last September. He says that his rubber program, benefited by new top priorities, is now progressing smoothly and, as he put it, will be "out of the woods" next year "in keeping the nation on rubber."

Better Tires Than Expected

The necessary materials for the further construction of synthetic plants, he explained, are becoming available as a result of the overriding priority directive issued in late January to enable immediate completion of 43.6 per cent of the entire program recommended in the Baruch Report.

Extensive experimentation already has been undertaken in Texas and California with civilian tires made from new synthetics, Mr. Jeffers said. Tests show that the public will get a higher grade tire than had been expected. The Director predicted that when all the "bugs" are eliminated from synthetics, tires of such quality as to compare favorably with those of natural rubber will be produced.

The expanding synthetic program can be followed, Mr. Jeffers said, and still assure enough rubber for the Armed Forces and Allies. The supply of reclaimed rubber now appears large enough to carry the nation over until synthetic production is in full swing.

Mr. Jeffers explained that one reason for his optimism was embraced in the results already obtained in the first large synthetic plant in operation. This plant, at Institute, W. Va., now is producing butadiene, major ingredient of Buna S rubber, in quantity. The plant has a rated capacity of 20,000 tons of butadiene a year and it now appears it will exceed that total, the Director said.

Over the Hump on Oil

Fuel Oil—The Petroleum Committee reported reassuringly on the outlook in these words:

"While local shortages will still have to be contended with during March, particularly on kerosene, distillate and residual (heavy) fuel oil, it is believed we are 'over the hump' and that on the whole, except for residual fuel oil, even local shortages should be avoided after early March."

It recommended early construction of a 20-inch petroleum-products pipe line from the Gulf Coast to the Atlantic Seaboard.

It adopted a resolution calling upon the Petroleum Administrator to petition immediately for allocation of necessary materials and "take whatever other action is necessary and appropriate to prosecute the undertaking to an early completion."

A Mixed Blessing

Gasoline—the decision to abolish the pleasure driving ban on March 22 appears likely to be a mixed blessing, if the OPA goes through with its reported intention to cut the A card from three to two gallons.

Such a reduction would not leave much opportunity for pleasure driving although many would welcome the freedom from being stopped and questioned when his car is parked equi-distant from a restaurant and a motion picture theater.

There are, however, over-all gains in the situation. The prospective elimination of the pleasure driving prohibition removes the prospect of such a ban being extended to the country as a whole and the OPA under Mr. Brown is disposed to increase the gasoline allowance just as soon as military needs permit.

Mileage Nears Minimum

Mr. Brown reported that even before the ban on nonessential driving was imposed on the East Coast, mileage rationing had reduced the national average of passenger cars to 5,400 miles annually.

"We are steadily approaching the 5,000-mile-a-year limit set by the Baruch Committee," he said. "There is no doubt about the effectiveness of the mileage rationing plan in saving rubber and it has been operated without curtailing essential transportation. From a careful study of rationing we can reach the 5,000-mile average for passenger cars this year.

"As rapidly as we can reach our goal we will give the public whatever benefits are possible. Our recent lifting of the ban on rationing recapping was made possible by public co-operation in supporting the mileage rationing plan. The American people deserve credit for meeting one of our major wartime problems with characteristic American spirit."

Gasoline rations have been issued for 25,000,000 private passenger cars, of which 15,000,000 are operating on A books alone. Twenty-six per cent have B books and 14 per cent C books.

Oil Blending Plan Seeks to Up Stocks

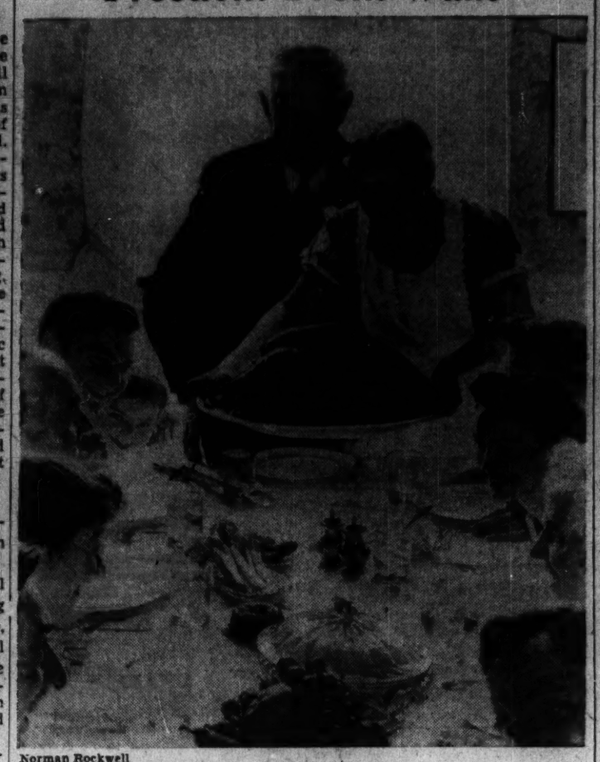
By the Associated Press

Washington, March 3

The Office of Price Administration sought today to increase industrial fuel-oil stocks in all states east of the Rocky Mountains by offering refineries a new fuel-oil pricing formula.

Under the new formula, OPA said, refineries will be able to blend heavy and cheaper residual oils with lighter and more expensive distillates to yield greater quantities of fuel oil and at the same time receive as great a return from the oils as if sold separately.

'Freedom From Want'



Norman Rockwell

Pledged to World by Democracies

"Freedom From Want," the third of the "Four Freedoms" paintings by Norman Rockwell, appearing in full color in the March 6 issue of the Saturday Evening Post.

Navy Rebukes C. I. O. Shipyard For California Work Stoppage

OAKLAND, Calif., March 3 (AP)—About 150 machinists were off their jobs at an Alameda shipyard yesterday, bringing a rebuke from Vice Admiral John W. Greenslade to Congress of Industrial Organizations Machinist's Local 1,304 and an assertion from a 12th Naval District spokesman that a continuation of the situation would impair vital Navy work.

There were conflicting versions concerning the incident.

The work stoppage, which involved approximately 30 men Monday, followed union notification that one member was suspended and three others fined $75.

Vice Admiral Greenslade, in a letter to the union saying it was responsible for having "delayed the sailing of an imoprtant convoy" last December, wrote it was his understanding that the men were ordered penalized for having worked Christmas week end. The Commandant of the 12th Naval District asked the union to reconsider its action.

However, James Smith, Business Agent of the Union, said the suspension was ordered because that member had advocated that other members withdraw from the union. He emphasized that neither the suspension nor the fines were connected with Christmas week work.

A spokesman for the 12th Naval District said the stoppage of work "probably will delay trials of one minesweeper, built at the yard, and if it continues, will delay construction and completion of other minesweepers."

So far as was known, there was no difficulty except within the C. I. O. itself. The men off the jobs were not in agreement as to the specific reason.

No Halt in Bombers

SAN DIEGO, Calif., March 3 (AP)—American Federation of Labor union workers at the Consolidated Aircraft Plant ended a 24-hour wage demonstration today and delayed further plans pending action by the War Labor Board.

There were indications at Washington this might be forthcoming today.

Production was not delayed by the demonstration, the workers atending during off-shift hours.

Meanwhile off-duty representatives of the union employed at the Lockheed-Vega Plant at Burbank opened a similar 24-hour meeting.

Harvey C. Brown, local union President, at San Diego predicted the Board would grant wage increases of approximately two and one-half cents an hour. The aircraft employees, who get 62½ cents an hour to start, want a pay scale similar to that of West Coast shipyards where 95 cents an hour is the minimum.

U. A. W. to Toronto

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 3 (AP)—The Executive Board of the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers of America yesterday selected Toronto, Canada, as the site for the Union's 1943 convention.

R. J. Thomas of Detroit, Union President, said the convention would be held the last week in October and would be attended by 1,500 delegates and 1,000 guests, representing 700 locals.

Can Workers Go Out

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 3 (AP)—A large group of night shift workers walked-out of the St. Paul's Avenue plant of the American Can Company last night.

A spokesman for the group said the strike was called because the workers were impatient of a delay at Washington in the War Labor Board's approval of proposed pay raises. He declined use of his name and did not disclose what the raises were.

Studio Asks Deferment of Rooney As Test, Not of Mickey's Choosing

HOLLYWOOD, March 3 (AP)—Mickey Rooney's studio has a new role for its boxoffice attraction: Top billing in a test of the premise that acting is an essential industry.

Mickey has been classified 1-A by his draft board, and M-G-M has filed an appeal with Selective Service Headquarters in Sacramento, Calif.

How does Mickey feel about it? The customarily cocksure, flippant youngster said solemnly last night:

"Whatever the Army wants, that's good enough for me. I'll do whatever Uncle Sam says."

Mickey's mother, Mrs. Nell Pankey, will have you know the appeal was the Studio's idea, not Mickey's.

And an M-G-M spokesman, disclosing that the appeal was submitted a month ago, said its purpose was to determine the question of deferment "not only for Rooney, but for other actors as well."

Mrs. Pankey declared that Mickey made no move for deferment, has no desire to avert classification for possible military service.

"He's just not that kind," she added. "He has never felt he was better than anybody else, or entitled to special consideration."

The studio spokesman pointed out that deferment has been granted some movie carpenters and technicians, but actors so far have not been considered by draft boards as essential. This, he said, leaves the studios with ample staffs of technicians and a paucity of actors.

"Movies have been classified as an essential industry," stated this official. "The Government will defer our electricians, but the men we really need—actors—must go in the Army."

Dr. Wise Wants U. S. To Let in All Jews

DETROIT, March 3 (AP)—Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York calls upon the United States and Great Britain to save the Jewish race from extermination by relaxing immigration rules and paying the expenses of refugees in neutral nations.

"I do not believe my country is so poor in spirit as to deny refuge to such handfuls as may escape the Hitler horde and come to our shores," he declared in a radio interview.

Dr. Wise asked the United States to admit all the Jewish refugees that seek admittance, despite immigration regulations and asked for repeal of Britain's recently adopted immigration ban on Jews in Palestine.

Knox Backs Naval Force of 2,250,000

WASHINGTON, March 3, (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox disclosed today an operating force plan calling for a Navy "big enough to dominate all seas over the world."

Mr. Knox and ranking naval officials unfolded their program for building up personnel strength to 2,250,000 by July, 1944 in testimony made public by the House Subcommittee on Naval Appropriations as it completed work on a new $4,000,000,000 supplemental naval spending bill.

As it emerged from the subcommittee the measure carried $3,816,206,583 in direct appropriations—a reduction of $187,793,417 from the budget estimates—and contract authorizations, amounting to $239,740,400.

Pressed for an explanation of a Navy casualty estimate of 10 per cent of personnel Mr. Knox testified that on Feb. 8 the total casualties in Navy officers and men had been only 19,022.

"Does that not indicate an overestimation?" asked chairman Harry R. Sheppard (D) of California.

"Well," said Mr. Knox, "it is hard to answer that question, because we ave just begun to fight."

Rear Admiral Randall Jacobs, Chief of the Navy's Bureau of Personnel, explained that, to date, "less than 10 per cent of the total Navy has been involved in any fight."

Mr. Sheppard, studying the estimate of the Navy's financial needs, discovered an item to provide clothes for 2,250,000 persons, and demanded to know "what warrant there is" for that number.

"We are building," said Mr. Knox, "not a two-ocean Navy, but a Navy big enough to dominate all seas over the world. The estimates are predicated upon the needs as the ships come in, and as they come in they greatly increase the size of the shore installations to handle such a fleet."

Admiral Jacobs provided a breakdown on the personnel to be stationed ashore and at sea—"total at sea, including aircraft, in training for sea, aviation and advance base duty, 2,022,398; the total shore establishment, that is, operating force, 477,602."

From Admiral Jacobs later the Committee obtained a report that the Navy had 3,205 ships in commission on Jan. 1, 1943, and that that number would be increased by the end of this year to approximately 4,100.

But from Vice-Admiral F. J. Horne, Vice-Chief of Naval Operations, came the statement that "you gentlemen should realize that we have not by any means completed the shipbuilding program to bring the Navy up to what we call a two-ocean Navy."

In the course of the hearings, Mr. Knox described as "all hooey" reports that "differences" existed between War Production Chief Donald M. Nelson and the armed forces over such matters as priorities and the control of strategic materials.

The Navy Secretary made his own position clear on questions of naval strategy:

He told the Committee that selection by the President of a man to administer the War or the Navy Departments does not make him a "military man," adding that "it is better off if he is not."

"And," he said, "because he is selected, as I was selected, to handle the Navy, does not make him at once, by some waving of a wand, an expert in naval warfare. He is at best an amateur, and wars canot be run by amateurs they have to be run by professionals."

Mr. Knox emphasized that, on questions of naval warfare, he dealt with "one man, the Chief of Naval Operations, and that one man and myself have always had a complete understanding that so far as administration was concerned that was my job and the naval operations was his."

Too Little Training

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP)—Congress was informed by Secretary of Navy Knox today that he had seen "three great big beautiful B-24's (bomber), costing $150,000 apiece" take off from a Pacific island base manned by "men not properly trained in navigation."

"One got there; one fell in the sea, and one came back," he said in testimony made public by the House Subcommittee on Naval Appropriations, which disclosed his plea for an additional $800,000,000 for naval training stations.

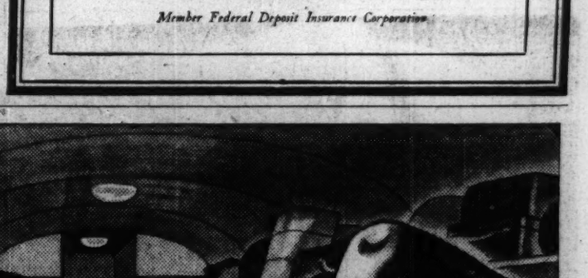
He said it was the policy of the Navy to give its aviators at least nine months' training in flying and then navigation training before sending them to the South Pacific.

Breaking his previous silence concerning his recent trip to the Far Pacific and to Guadalcanal, the Navy Secretary said that he had become convinced by his inspections that:

1. "We ought to organize at least two more divisions of Marines for amphibious operations in the Pacific."

2. Some of the known-dangerous Japanese still living at Oahu—now "nothing but a fortress"—should be removed, "and to some extent that program is being followed, but not to as great an extent as I would like to see it done."

3. Co-operation at Guadalcanal between the armed forces "is absolutely perfect."



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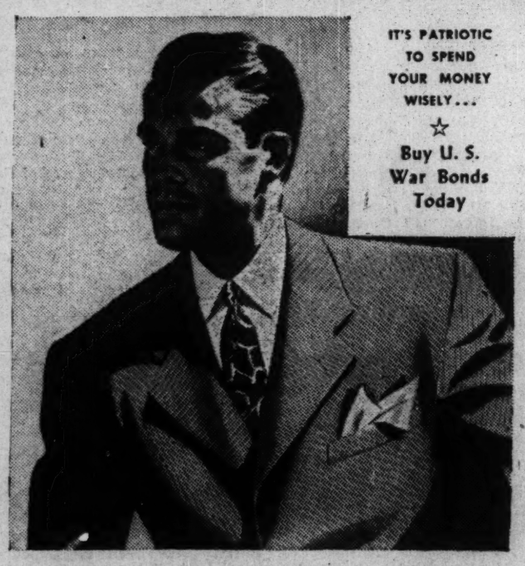

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"Looks a bit crowded in there, conductor!"

"In addition to many thousands of civilians, we are carrying lots of soldiers and sailors on furlough and often entire train-loads of troops. Yet the Seaboard is doing its best to make all passengers as comfortable as possible."

"Okay, conductor! We folks who are not in the service are ready to put up with any inconvenience when we travel these days."

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Women's Activities: Armenian Leader Kept Busy

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Guiding the affairs of one of Boston's lesser-known women's organizations is a modest little person whose services in this community inspire native-born as well as foreign-born residents with a deeper appreciation for the United States. That person is kindly, indefatigable Lucia Mikaelian, President of the Cilician-Armenian Women's Association, which held its March meeting in Dorchester yesterday afternoon.

As a member of the City Missionary Society, Miss Mikaelian is at the service of the whole Armenian population of Greater Boston. Hundreds call her friend and count on her for advice, poor and well-to-do alike. Those in need trust her with their problems. They look to her for comfort in what to some of them still seems an alien land.

When I called upon her at her small apartment in Cambridge—a cheery home whose chief adornments are the mellow-hued oriental rugs she brought from Armenia—she told of being summoned to the door bell that morning at 7 o'clock by the father of a poor Armenian family. The man came hurrying up the stairs waving a paper in his hand. Unable to read sufficient English to make out its technical jargon, he was terrified lest it be an order evicting him and his son and sick wife from their apartment. Miss Mikaelian was able to reassure him by showing him that she had received a paper just like his and explaining that it merely contained Government orders to landlords regarding rents.

Often Begins Early

Miss Mikaelian's day often begins as early as that, only to end late in the evening. Any time, night or day, she may be called to act as interpreter or to accompany some Armenian to a hospital. There are many among the elderly Armenians who cannot speak English, and she makes all arrangements for their welfare involving contact with city organizations.

Lately, the intricacies of the income tax and of soldiers' allotments for dependent mothers have required many patient explanations on her part. It takes a long time, too, these days to fill out all the forms required before money can be transmitted abroad—a service she performs several times a week. As for increasing employment, while it gives her genuine satisfaction, it brings additional work. "Everyone gives my name for reference," she laughs.

A service that goes beyond this community to the nation is her naturalization work. Dozens of Armenian-born American citizens in the United States today will testify with gratitude to that, and Miss Mikaelian has been specially commended by one judge for getting so many Armenians to become citizens.

Seeks to Encourage

"I always feel I must encourage them to become citizens," she says, with an understatement that rivals the British. She is not doing it at the moment but for years she conducted citizenship classes all on her own. Soon after she began work in Boston she discovered that the Armenians could not understand the English-speaking night school instructors so she set about helping them with explanations in Armenian and Turkish and very simple English. Her informal classes took many a future citizen right up to his final examination.

At the First Armenian Evangelical Church in Cambridge, of which she is clerk, Miss Mikaelian has charge of both the Armenian-speaking and the Turkish-speaking Sunday school. The Cilician-Armenian Women's Association is a church activity, too.

Raising funds for the church and carrying on social welfare work are twin aims of the Association. Its members come from all over Greater Boston, and meetings are held in different suburbs to accommodate first one group and then another.

At their meeting yesterday, the members laid careful plans to raise their annual $200 contribution which maintains a room in a sanatorium in Lebanon, Syria. Syria may lie at the far end of the Mediterranean from Boston but it lies close to the hearts of these women. Like their president, whose sister lives in Aleppo, many of them have relatives there. For Syria offered sanctuary to Armenians fleeing from the same Turkish persecutions which were responsible for the coming to Boston of a large proportion of this city's 15,000 Armenian inhabitants.

Only Two to Escape

Miss Mikaelian and her sister were the only two in her family who escaped these persecutions. Their father was slain by the Turks in 1895, their brother in 1909, their cousins were deported into the Arabian Desert in 1915 never to return, and their mother and other sister were burned in a church in a massacre in 1920.

There is little of human cruelty that Lucia Mikaelian has not witnessed, cruelty such as she hopes Americans will never understand. The Stars and Stripes saved her from the destruction which befell most of her family. She was teaching in Central Turkey Girls' College in Marash before she came to the United States in 1920, and that school was run by the American Board of Foreign Missions.

But despite the cruelty she has seen, she does not hate the Turks. Her faith in God and her study of the teachings of Jesus have brought her to a realization that hatred harms only him who hates. She knows that so long as hatred is nourished, racial antagonisms will never be dissolved nor world peace established. Her own lack of bitterness has enabled her to help more than a few to understand the folly of hating. And it is when she can do this that she is most happy.

By a Staff Photographer

Cilician-Armenian Association's Officers

They attended yesterday's meeting of the Cilician-Armenian Women's Association. Left to right—Mrs. Hayganoosh Yenoykian of Watertown, Secretary; Miss Lucia Mikaelian of Cambridge, President, and Mrs. Lucia Nahabedian of Brighton, Treasurer.

Look-mother!
What's that?
What is that, mother?
Why, Mary, that's a telephone like we used some years ago.
Can you talk over it?
Yes, of course. It sounds just like the modern hand-set model, and we're glad to have it.
Are they making them like this now?
No, these have been stored away for some time.
Then why do they bring them out?
Because the manufacture of all telephones, except for military use, was stopped more than a year ago . . . to save copper, plastics and other scarce materials needed for war.
Didn't they have enough of the others?
Yes, in peacetime. But now they have all been used up in army camps and war industries.
Will everybody get one of these?
Perhaps not, but those who get one will realize it's the only kind available now.
How do you use it?
You talk in here, and listen here. It's easy.
May I use it?
Certainly. But remember there's a war on. That's why we have this kind of telephone and why we mustn't use it too much nor talk very long.
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Boards Asked Not to Draft Auto Experts

Faced with the urgent need of keeping the nation's individual automobile transportation system in repair for the duration, Greater Boston draft boards have been pointedly requested by Washington to defer calling to the colors of automobile mechanics, the Massachusetts Automobile Dealers Association announced today.

A survey of the mechanic shortage conducted by the dealers indicates that only one half of the normal peacetime mechanical force remains on the job to keep civilian cars and vitally needed trucking transports in operation. The other half has been called into military services or transferred to other posts by United States employment services.

Included in today's lists of deferred mechanics are body repair men, electricians, welders, general mechanics, motorcycle mechanics, radio repairmen and sheet metal workers. These are the classifications most vital to automotive repair work.

Although the deferment order was mailed out to draft boards originally on Jan. 1, many of the local boards claim not to have received it, and others have paid little or no attention to it. A new order has been released by Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, explaining that provisions of the original order are positively in operation.

At the same time, it is recommended that automobile mechanics train at least one or two young men while they are on the job who can be used by Uncle Sam. Thus, civilian needs could be met at the same time that military needs of the future are being cared for.

Alliance to Hear Pierre de Lanux

Pierre de Lanux, lecturer, author, and former Director of the Paris office of the League of Nations, will speak before the Alliance Française on Saturday at the Copley-Plaza at 3:30 p. m. His subject is "The Hidden Man in French History," and he will be introduced by Mrs. John V. Spalding, President.

M. de Lanux is well known to Alliance audiences in Boston and other American cities. A Chevalier of the Legion d'Honneur, he took part in the Paris Peace Conference. He was at one time Secretary of the Neuvelle Revue Française and has lectured at the summer French School at Middlebury College in Vermont and at Mills College in California.

Neilson Tells Why U. S. Should Plan For Peace Now

We should plan for peace now because differences which exist today between us and our allies may impede plans when the war ends, Dr. William Allan Neilson, president emeritus of Smith College, told members of the Women's City Club yesterday. Dr. Neilson spoke on "Why We Should Begin Now to Plan for the Postwar World."

He reminded his audience that this country is remembered by some as the nation that forsook the machinery to keep the peace after World War I. One reason for planning for peace now is to avoid past mistakes. The failure of the peace after the last war, according to Dr. Neilson, was largely due to the lack of advance education concerning postwar problems.

He feels strongly that we should learn to think through the problems that will face us after the war. It is not difficult to write a perfect plan, he said, but quite a different matter to think through its implications in terms of reality.

Mrs. Royal Whiting will speak at the next meeting, March 9, on the Culbertson Plan for World Federation.

Malden Aldermen Divide Mayoralty

John J. Lucey, senior member of the Malden Board of Aldermen, today took office as Acting Mayor of the City. For months the Aldermen have failed to elect a chairman of their Board who in turn would become Acting Mayor in the absence of Mayor Vernon C. Newman, now in the army, solved their dilemma last night by voting to divide the office among five of their members, the sixth, John J. McCarthy, stating he did not care to serve.

The five aldermen will divide their terms in two-months periods with Mr. Lucey serving during March and April as Malden's chief executive. Following Mr. Lucey will be Timothy P. Duffy, May 1 to June 30; Earle J. Chisholm, July 1 to Aug. 31; Fred I. Lamson, Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, and Max Rosenblatt, Nov. 1 to Jan. 3, 1944.

When the Board, after eight weeks of balloting failed to name a chairman, City Solicitor Bernard Kaplan ruled that Edward Farrell, President of the City Council, should sit as Acting Mayor until the Board of Aldermen had reached a decision. Mr. Farrell turned over the office to Mr. Lucey this morning.

Course in Baking For Schools Urged

School Committee members were considering today the establishment of a co-operative trade course in baking, which, it was said, could be operated at a minimum cost, since public school bakers could use cafeteria ovens and sell their products to fellow students during the lunch hour.

William J. Meade, President of the Boston Retail Bakers' Association, urging such a course at yesterday's School Committee meeting, said it would meet a need for skilled help in 1,000 New England bakeries. The Committee voted to leave the program in the hands of the Board of Superintendents.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'
For Thursday, March 4
12 Noon WMEX 1510kc

First American at Fedalha

United States Coast Guard

Ensign Fletcher W. Brown, Jr.

Assistant gunnery officer aboard a Coast Guard transport was the first American to set foot at Fedalha in the recent occupation of North Africa. He commanded the first wave of landing barges to land at Fedalha, and as he leaped ashore from the first landing vessel to reach the beach he scooped up a handful of sand to save as a souvenir of the occasion. He graduated from the Coast Guard Academy at New London last June. He has been sailing ever since he was old enough to walk. His home is at Gloucester, and he has traveled all over the world.

Milton Berle Star Of Variety Show

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A new weekly variety show starring Milton Berle begins tonight. The regular cast includes Diane Courtney, vocalist, and David Broekman's Orchestra, assisted by guest artists. Tonight's guest is Elsa Maxwell, CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

Great Moments in Music presents a musical salute to the United Nations with Jean Tennyson, soprano, singing Heitor Vila-Lobos' "Brasileiras Bachianas," for Brazil, and Dvorak's "Songs My Mother Taught Me"; Jan Peerce, tenor, will sing "Land of Hope and Glory" representing England, and "Estrellita," from Mexico; Robert Weede, baritone, sings the Chinese "March of the Volunteers" and the Russian "Song of the Volga Boatman." The chorus offers "Oh Canada," and "Battle Hymn of the Republic" by the program concludes with the the entire ensemble, George Sebastian conducting, CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

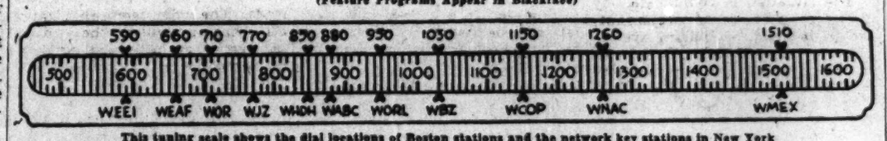
Christian Science Program on Radio

William H. Gale will conduct a Christian Science program from Radio Station WEAF, New York City, next Sunday, March 7, from 8:30 a. m., EWT. The subject of the address is "Spiritual Rehabilitation."

This is the sixth program in the 1942-1943 series that is being given through the co-operation of the National Broadcasting Company over Station WEAF, and is given with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00 David Harum	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Stanley Dixon, news	Hawaiian Music
3:15 News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Shady Valley Folks	Popular Music
3:30 Hollywood: "Post"	Winter Serenade: music	Pepper Young's Family	Shady Valley Folks	The Limerick Market
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"	Shady Valley Folks	The Limerick Market
4:00 News Service	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news	Harold Grant's Orch.
4:15 4 Sharps in 1 Flat	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	"Uncle Sam"; drama	Tony Pastor's Orch.
4:30 Treasury Parade	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Bridgeport String Ensemble, Frank Foti, con.	Andrews Sisters, songs
4:45 Mountain Music	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Young Widder Brown"		Guy Lombardo's Orch.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, comm'nt	Benny Goodman's Orch.
5:15 Date Book: Follies	"Hop Harrigan"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	Junior Newscaster	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45 Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00 Comment; News	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Light Classics: music
6:15 Mary Small, songs	Newscast	The Answer Man: quiz	Press Roundup: Sports	Sports: Income Taxes
6:30 Walt Cassell, songs	Dinner Concert	Music: Hum and Strum	News from Abroad	Sonny Dunham's Orch.
6:45 "The World Today"	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 Four to Go: variety	Col. Stoopnagle; Sports	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James's Orch.	Waltz Time	News of the World	Music: Date With a Disc	News Service
7:30 "Easy Aces": comedy	"The Lone Ranger": western drama	"Sing Song Serenade"	Yankee Starlets: songs	Judy Garland, songs
7:45 "Mr. Keen": drama		John Barry, comments	Across the Footlights	Your Army
8:00 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Earl Godwin, news	"Mr. & Mrs. North": com.	"Sising Up the News"	Irish Music
8:15 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Lum 'n' Abner: sketch	"Mr. & Mrs. North": com.	The Barries: Willard Trio	Richard Salinger, news
8:30 Drama, with Jean Hersholt; News	"The Manhattan Story"; Jim Ameche, narrator	Tommy Dorsey's Orch. Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Ben Cutler's Orchestra Ben Cutler's Orchestra	You Shall Have Music You Shall Have Music
9:00 Lionel Barrymore: "Mayor of Town"	John Freedom: drama	Eddie Cantor; Dinah Shore; guest; orchestra	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album
9:15 "Mayor of Town"	John Freedom: drama		M. Gould's Orch.; drama	Classical Album
9:30 Milton Berle; soloist; orch.; guests	Jerry Wald's Orchestra	"Mr. District Attorney"; dramatic sketch; orch.	Russel Crouse; Kathryn Grayson; Ilka Chase, mc	Classical Album; News
9:45	Dance orchestra; Talk			
10:00 Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, news	Local Sports
10:15 Unit. Nations' songs	Gracie Fields, songs	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Local Sports
10:30 War Correspondents	World's Most Honored	Kay Kyser's College of	Paul Schubert, news	Local Sports
10:45 News; World War II	Music	Musical Knowledge	Musical Roundup	Local Sports
11:00 News; Wm. Shirer	Lionel Hampton's Orch.	News; Songs; War	News Service	Victory Night Watch
11:15 Rideout; Master Works of Music	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	What Can I Do?: drama	Ray Morton's Orchestra	Xavier Cugat's Orch.
11:30 Music; Dance orch.	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"California Melodies"; vocalist; orchestra	Day's End: music
11:45	Sportscast; News	Music You Want		Day's End: News

Thursday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15 "Uncle Elmer"	Newscast	Musical Clock; Music	News comment	
7:30 Music; News	Religious service	News Service	"Fiesta": music	
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	Religious service; News	Jack Dalton, songs	Musical Clock	
8:00 News of the World	Tune Up Time	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Musical Revelle	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore's Club	Music of Many Lands	News Service	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Musical Timetable
8:45 Carl Moore; News	News; Morning Notes	Herb Lewis; Melodeers	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Musical Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	Breakfast Club	Home Forum; talk	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 School of the Air of the Americas	Breakfast Club	Uncle Sam; ODI drama	All Hail to You	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Breakfast Club	Food News; Jm. Wolcott	"Spotlight Revue"	Studio speaker
9:45 Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Treasury Star Parade	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	Air Express Music	News; Military Band	News Commentator	Musical program
10:15 American Stories	Women and the War	"The O'Neills"; drama	Organ Recital	Handy Andy
10:30 Honeymoon Hill	Fishermen's Program	"Helpmate"; drama	The Cheer-Up Gang; vocalist; orchestra	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program	"A Woman of America"		Mason
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Breakfast Music; Inter.	Road of Life: sketch	Headlines of Tomorrow	"Kick-Conga!"
11:15 Second Husband: sk.	Breakfast Music; Inter.	Vic and Sade: sketch	New England Cupboard	Ruth Gevalt, soprano
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	Famous Song Hits	"Snow Village"; sketch	"Yankee House Party"; variety show, with orch.	Bob Chester's Orchestra
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Famous Song Hits	"David Harum"; sketch		News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	Organ Recital	The Pepper Shaker
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills; women's	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45 Our Gal Sunday; sk	Hour; music; speakers	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Farm talk	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15 "Ma Perkins"	Edward McHugh, hymns	"Aunt Jenny"; sketch	Variety program	Italian Melodies
1:30 Vic & Sade; sketch	"Seth's Village Cantean"	"Big Sister"; sketch	News; Fashion talk	Curtain Time: Ruth Kraye
1:45 "The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Good Food Buys"	"Light of the World"; sk.	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15 Dramatic sketch	Mystery Chef; food facts	"Lonely Woman"; sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30 "We Love & Learn"	Air Express Music	"The Guiding Light"; sk.	"Yankee Kitchen"	"Uncle Sam"; drama
2:45 "Pepper Young's"	"Uncle Sam"; drama	Hymn Recital	Musical Roundup	News Service
3:00 "David Harum"	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Stanley Dixon Commenta	Hawaiian Music
3:15 News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Shady Valley Folks	Popular Music
3:30 Hollywood: "Post"	Treasury Star Parade	"Pepper Young's Family"	Shady Valley Folks	The Limerick Market
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book talk	"Right to Happiness"	Shady Valley Folks	The Limerick Market
4:00 News Service	Air Express Music	"Backstage Wife"; sketch	Walter Compton, news	Johnny Long's Orch.
4:15 4 Sharps in 1 Flat	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Uncle Sam; drama	Shep Fields' Orchestra
4:30 Victory Council	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	5th Annual National	The Ink Spots
4:45 Food Fair Party	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Young Widder Brown"	Negro Newspaper Week	Jimmy Lanceford's Orch.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, comm'nt	Duke Ellington's Orch.
5:15 Date Book: Follies	"Hop Harrigan"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	Junior Newscaster	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45 Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00 News comment	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Light Classics: music
6:15 Song Shop, Bill Stoi	Newscast	Cowboy songs; Taxes	Press Roundup; Sports	Sports stories
6:30 Frazier Hunt, news	Alec Templeton, Concert	Musical program	News from Abroad	Frankie Master's Orch.
6:45 J. B. Kennedy, news	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 Four to Go: variety	Col. Stoopnagle; Sports	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James's Or.	South American Way	News of the World	Popular Music	News Service; Tax talk
7:30 "Easy Aces": comedy	Adrian and Alice, songs	Bob Burns: "Arkansas	Concert Album	Kenny Baker, songs
7:45 "Mr. Keen": drama	"You and the War"	Traveler"; music; guests	George Duffy's Orchestra	Treasury Star Parade
8:00 "Fiesta Rancho,"	Earl Godwin, news	Frank Morgan; Fanny	"Singin' Sam"; songs	"Dreamland Quartet"
8:15 with R. Sherman	Lum 'n' Abner	Brice; H. Stafford; or.	Jimmy Richard's Orch.	Richard Salinger, news
8:30 Death Valley Days	America's Town Meeting:	"Aldrich Family"; drama	Mystery drama	Songs of the Range
8:45 Death Valley; News	"What Should Be Our	"Aldrich Family"; drama	Mystery drama	"What's Going On?"
9:00 Major Bowes' Amateur program	Air Strategy Against Germany?"	Music Hall: Bing Crosby; orch.; songs; guests	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album; Parsifal: "The Beggar's Opera"
9:15	Andy Kirk's Orchestra	Rudy Vallee; Joan Davis;	News Service	
9:30 Stage Door Canteen	Orchestra; Talk	Ozzie Nelson's Orch.	Treasure Hour of Song;	
9:45 Stage Door Canteen			soloists; orchestra	Classical Album
10:00 "The First Line"	Raymond Gram Swing	Abbott & Costello: comedy; or.; soloists; guest	Raymond Clapper, news	News Service
10:15 "The First Line"	Orkels Fields, songs	"Today's News"; drama;	From Shatiago, Chile	Religious services
10:30 Network speaker	World's Most Honored	W. M. Jeffers; Gen. Hayes	Paul Schubert, news	Victory Night Watch
10:45 News; World War II	Music		Basketball Game Finals	With Bradley's Orchestra
11:00 News; Quincy Howe	Lionel Hampton's Orch.	News; Songs; Talk	News Service	Freddie Slack's Orch.
11:15 R. R. Rideout; Master Works of Music	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	What Can I Do?: drama	Mills Martin's Orchestra	Henry Busse's Orchestra
11:30	Fishermen's Program	Music of the New World;	South American Serenade; Bob Stanley's Or.	Day's End: music
11:45 Music; Dance orch.	Sportscast; News	Frank Black, conductor		Day's End: News

$500 Gift Cites Red Cross Aid At Grove Fire

One of today's gifts to the Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the Red Cross was $500 in memory of a victim of the Cocoanut Grove fire. It was from Herman Rifkin of 62 Clements Road, Newton, in memory of his wife, Pauline. In a letter which accompanied the gift, Mr. Rifkin said, "The splendid work and competent manner in which the Red Cross took hold during this disaster is still vivid in my mind."

This gift brought into prominence the disaster division's work which, not only in Boston but throughout the country, has been busier during the past 14 months than in any comparable period. National headquarters of the American Red Cross reported today that there had been relief work in the case of 190 disasters in 44 states, with 130,000 persons being assisted. The Cocoanut Grove fire alone has so far meant the expenditure of $60,000 by the Red Cross, and this total is increasing, as work with injury victims and families continues.

In expressing his appreciation of the Red Cross, Mr. Rifkin wrote:

"It is a great pleasure to send the enclosed contribution to your grand organization.

"As always, the shining light of the Red Cross stands out as a beacon of all that is good in a war-torn world. Whether the activity be world-wide, nation-wide, or purely local, this organization consistently performs in brilliant fashion. I am sure the good people of our community will demonstrate with their contributions the admiration and affection they hold for the Red Cross.

"The enclosed contribution is in memory of Pauline Rifkin, who perished in the Cocoanut Grove holocaust. The splendid work and competent manner in which the Red Cross took hold during this disaster is still vivid in my mind. This organization is certainly deserving of all the aid and support we can possibly give."

Contributions announced today included:

Individual—Mr. and Mrs. Roland M. Baker, Jr., $1,000; Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Cotting, $1,000; Andrew K. Henry, $250; L. B. Hunt, $100.

Commerce and Industry—National Shawmut Bank employees, $1,133.25; L. J. Peabody Office Furniture Company, $500; D. C. Percival Company, Inc., $500; Boston Insulated Wire & Cable Co., $450; International Equipment Company, $400; Tanners Cut Sole Company, $350; Roosevelt & Sargent, Inc., $300; Winterbottom Brothers, $250; Albert & J. M. Anderson Manufacturing Co., $200; Cliba Company Inc., $200; the Fragment Society, $200; Peabrooks Products Company, $200; Thomas Long Company, $200; Merit Oil Company, $200; Bond Stores, $150; Hersey Manufacturing Company, $150; the Peerless Machinery Company, $150; Tillaston & Hollingsworth Co., $150; V. P. Roberts & Co., $125; the Armstrong Company, $100; Coca-Cola Bottling Company of Boston, $100; George A. Fuller Company, $100; Fallon & Tilton, $100; Gauley Coal Land Company, $100; Hartel Brothers & Co., $100; H. F. Livermore Company, $100; Luria Brothers & Co., $100; Massachusetts State Grange, $100; Matthew Cummings Company, $100; Milk Wagon Drivers & Creamery Workers Union, Local 380, $100; Students of the M. I. T. Officers Training School, $100; Northern Industrial Chemical Company, $100; Stedfast & Roulston, Inc., $100; Turbine Equipment Company of New England, $100.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knicknacks.
3:15 p. m.—South American Soiree.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:10 p. m.—News; Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—Day Dreams.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Jack Dalton, songs.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—Concert Gems.
6:00 p. m.—News; U. S. Navy Band; News.
6:30 p. m.—Joseph Gallicchio's Orchestra.
6:45 p. m.—"Uncle Sam"; drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Hawaiian Music; Rainbow Trio.
7:45 p. m.—Richard Harkness.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W34B, Boston (44.3m), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (42.9mc)

3:30 p. m.—Stanley Dixon, News.
3:15 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, News.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Bridgeport String Ensemble, Frank Foti, conductor.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
7:15 p. m.—The Johnson Family.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods."
8:00 p. m.—"Sising Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—The Barries; the Willard Trio.
8:30 p. m.—Network Program.
8:45 p. m.—Ben Cutler's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—Morton Gold's Orch.; drama; music; guests.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—News Service.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, News.
10:45 p. m.—Eddy Howard's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Ray Morton's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"California Melodies"; vocalist and orchestra.

Today on Short Waves

London—4:30 p. m.—"The War at Sea." GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Moscow—6:45 p. m.—Program in English, RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—7:30 p. m.—Behind the Battlefront. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

London—8:15 p. m.—Newsletter for Newfoundland. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.93 meg., 102 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English, RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

Sydney—9:25 p. m.—In Australia This Week." VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ5, 9.58 meg., 41 m.

London—10:00 p. m.—Larking About. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

London—10:45 p. m.—The Daily Service. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

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Plans for War Gardens Due at Meeting Tonight

By Albert D. Hughes
Victory Garden Editor

Second of the three big Victory Garden meetings is scheduled for tonight in the wake of an appeal by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin to Boston citizens to consider planting war gardens.

Tonight's meeting, sponsored by the Boston Victory Garden Committee, the Advertising Club of Boston, and Massachusetts Horticultural Society, will be held in Horticultural Hall, Massachusetts Avenue at Huntington Avenue, at 7:30.

Henry G. Wendler, assistant to Park Commissioner William P. Long, director of the Boston Victory Garden Committee, is to speak on "Planting the Victory Garden." Arno H. Nehrling, Exhibition Manager of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, is to speak on "Sources of Information on Victory Gardens." This latter talk will inform amateur gardeners where Federal and state pamphlets and instruction booklets on gardening may be obtained.

Should Make Plans Now

Mayor Tobin's statement yesterday said, in part:

"I urge everyone who can do so to begin making plans for such a garden now. . . . Every square yard of ground that will yield something for the table will be working in the interests of our men on the fighting front. Every row of fresh vegetables will represent a successful attack right here at home.

"If you do not personally know of anyone who would like to cultivate your vacant lot, and if you are willing that someone should put it to good use, please communicate with Victory Gardens, 33 Beacon Street, Boston, which will compile a list of available Victory Garden lots and later allot them to persons who desire to raise gardens and have no land of their own."

At the same time, it was disclosed by Massachusetts State College, Amherst, that more than 90 per cent of the Bay State's cities and towns have now organized home garden committees. Many of these communities have already held their first meetings at which local plans were formulated.

Many Already Organized

According to Willard A. Munson, Director of the Massachusetts State College Extension Service, more than 315 communities of the 351 in the State have already organized for victory gardening.

Berkshire, Hampden, Hampshire, Essex, Bristol, Suffolk, and the island counties of Dukes and Nantucket are practically 100 per cent organized, according to the Extension report. Worcester, Middlesex, Plymouth, and Norfolk Counties are 95 per cent organized, while Barnstable is 80 per cent organized, and Franklin is 75 per cent prepared. Difficulty of travel in hill towns has held organization back in Franklin County, it was explained.

Home garden initiates were advised by Mr. Munson to get in touch with the local victory garden committees in their own communities. All of the local committees are prepared to assist in giving out information or telling where gardening information may be secured.

Puzzled Restaurant Men Given Help on Rationing

Those "little men"—or women—who have mastered the art of cooking, and have set up small restaurants, but who never before have been confronted with such an imposing array of questions as is now submitted by ration officials of the Office of Price Administration, are to receive help from the Massachusetts Restaurant Association.

John W. Stokes, Association President, announced that an advisory service had been established at 470 Boylston Street, Boston, to aid restaurant operators in making out the necessary reports to obtain items of food which are now issued on the new point-ration basis.

He said that about 90 per cent of the 13,000 restaurants in Massachusetts were small establishments, often lacking in personnel which would be assigned to study of the required reports.

Many Are Puzzled

"Our phones are ringing constantly," he said today, "and restaurant owners—particularly those in small businesses—are taking up points in the ration forms which puzzle them.

"We had a letter this morning from a Chinese restaurant proprietor in New Bedford, seeking information. Many people come to our office. An Italian who operates a small Boston restaurant with his brother as his only helper, came in to go over his registration form. And we had a call from a woman who operates a small eating place in Wellesley. She does all the cooking and serving, and could not leave her business. So help was sent out to her, so that the forms could be filled out properly."

Advice Ready for All

The Association stands ready to advise all restaurant operators, Mr. Stokes added, whether or not they are members of the Association.

The situation is complicated by the fact that those restaurants which do their own baking are required to fill out additional blanks to obtain sugar and other ingredients used in the pies, cakes, and other bakery products, Mr. Stokes said.

Furthermore, all restaurant operators were supposed to keep an accurate record of what they used in the way of processed foods during the month of December, as well as recording the number of meals served. Since many of these places have had an increase in business since December, the operators naturally are puzzled by some of the questions they have had to face.

The Association is offering to smooth out the wrinkles for these people, as far as is possible, Mr. Stokes said.

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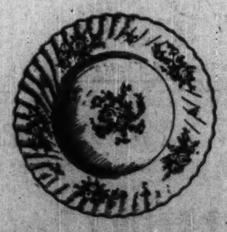

"Marlow" pattern, regularly $40.67, 20-piece set now $36.60

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Looks Dangerous, Doesn't It?

Preparations Under Way for Bird Exhibit

It's all taking place in a museum—the New England Museum of Natural History in Boston. This is the central exhibit in the Webster Bird Room, to be opened tomorrow night at an invitation preview. It shows American Eagles with their young. The background is a painting of Squam Lake, N. H. John Patterson, preparator of the Museum, is here shown doing a bit of last-minute arranging.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-size oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

If year's ration plus oil on hand Oct. 1 totals	Maximum gallons of oil burned to midnight of Mar. 2
2,000 gallons	1,441½
1,500 gallons	1,081
1,000 gallons	720½
500 gallons	360½

Museum of Natural History To Open Webster Bird Room

By Laura Haddock
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The New England Museum of Natural History in Boston will open its Webster Bird Room on March 4, with a preview for members and their guests this evening at 8 o'clock. The room has been given by Laurence J. Webster and Edwin S. Webster as a memorial to the former's wife, the late May Rogers Webster, a bird-lover of considerable note.

The exhibit includes 10 "windows" presenting various information about birds. The first logically enough, traces the evolution of birds from the reptile state by means of a "family tree." Plaster models are used, and Margaret Baker, Acting Director of the Museum, thinks the exhibit is probably unique. The Museum was fortunate enough to have the services of an accomplished sculptress, Geneva Mercer, who lived and worked at San Remo, Italy, until the war broke out, when she came to Boston. She especially requested, Miss Baker said, be allowed to do the 10 bird models.

Data on Archaeopteryx

Many of the birds on the "tree" are extinct, but the Dodo is not among them, it being too recent a species to be important. The Archaeopteryx is one of the earliest known birds and occupies a branch near the roots of the tree. There is nothing of it left today but an imprint in petrified silt in the British Museum. It had a tail of 20 vertebrae—birds today, in case you're interested have only a skeletal button in place of a tail—a head resembling that of an alligator, and a fine set of teeth. However, it did fly, and was thus a bird.

The exhibits proceed through "The Feather," "Where Birds Live," "Plumage," "Nesting," "Bills, Feet, and Food," "Birds and Men," and "Bird Banding." Visitors can discover "How Birds Fly" by pushing a button at the last window, which operates a small plane in a wind tunnel. The city's small fry will probably look upon this as no end of fun.

That is, they will if they can manage to wrest their fascinated gaze from the habitat group of American Eagles which fillls most of one wall of the gallery. The parent birds hover realistically over a nest in which are two downy, open-mouthed eaglets, while below and stretching into the blue distance lies Squam Lake, the haunt of vacationer and bird-lover alike, before gas rationing.

You won't find eagles at Squam now, but they were once there. The painting is the work of Matthew Kalmenoff of New York City, while John Patterson, preparator of the Museum, built the nest and set up the models.

Instructive Exhibits

The Webster Bird Room is apparently typical of the kind of thing which will be going on at the "Natural History Room" for some years to come—up-to-date, instructive exhibits to supplement the "systematic exhibit" galleries where row on row of specimens are available for identification only. "I hope eventually we can put in an undersea room," Miss Baker confided, "and do something with geology."

It will not be an easy job, of course. The bird room, for instance, had to be stripped down to the brick walls in order to install the latest type of inside illumination for the exhibits, put in an automatic slide projector behind one exhibit, and still have every detail of wiring and power in an immediately accessible position. The new walls are of natural plywood, and the ceiling is a deep aquamarine. "It's better than a white ceiling," Miss Baker explained, "it just disappears."

Miss Baker—in private life she has been Mrs. Allan R. Catheron since August—is a Californian, enthusiastic, and full of ideas. Running a natural history museum is a thing she enjoys doing. As it has to many another woman, the war has brought her big opportunity.

Bradford Washburn, Executive Director of the Museum, is doing work for the Army at the moment. Asked whether he would be present at the opening tonight, Miss Baker said she hoped so. "He hasn't said definitely that he could," she laughed, "but I'm just going to keep on wiring him till he comes."

N. H. Auto Registrations Lag; Terms of State Pension Plan

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 3—This is motor vehicle registration month in New Hampshire. By April 1 it will be necessary for every New Hampshire motor vehicle to have a 1943 tab. One tab will be issued to each car to be attached to the single 1942 plate. Registrations have got off to a slow start, and observers are watching the trend to see what effect travel curtailment will have on registrations.

State Retirement Plan

The retirement plan now before the State lawmakers provides a retirement pay system for 2,500 employees at an estimated expense of $165,000 a year. In operation, the plan calls for the State to match contributions by the employees. Retirement would be optional at 65, but compulsory at 70. Both the State and the employees would contribute 4 per cent of the pay roll. The maximum retirement pay of half pay would be paid to retiring 65-year employees with 35 years of employment for the State.

Economy the Keynote

Next Tuesday, March 9, will be town meeting day in New Hampshire. In more than 200 communities, the townspeople will gather to settle their town affairs for the next year. Town warrants indicate that appropriations will be considered for civilian defense, as was the case last year. From all present evidence, economy will be the keynote of the meetings.

Good Scrap Record

Despite the fact that New Hampshire has stuck to volunteer scrap programs and turned down Federal proposals to establish a paid salvage organization in the State, it turned in 119 per cent of its scrap quota for the last six months of 1942. New Hampshire was twentieth among the 48 States on the percentage of quotas raised.

Through the State-sponsored Scrap for Victory, Inc., hundreds of abandoned automobile bodies have been salvaged and shipped to steel mills. The volunteer organization also has promoted the tin-can salvage program as well as scrap rubber drives.

Flood Control at Work

The Franklin Falls Federal Flood Control project is being put to use for the first time. Two huge tunnels through the big earth dam permit the passing of the normal flowage of the Pemigewasset River, a tributary of the Merrimack. But, when the flow exceeds normal, the dam and the huge reservoir are called into play. The dam was completed a few months ago. Right now, it is taking care of the spring run-off from the large area above the dam thereby protecting the large area below the dam. As soon as the area below the dam takes care of the water stored up in the reservoir, it is released, thereby leaving the reservoir free to handle the next surplus.

Army Casualties List 15 From N. E. As Killed in Action

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP)—Fifteen New England names appeared on a list of 435 United States soldiers killed in action, announced yesterday by the War Department.

The announcement included casualties in the Alaskan, European, North African, South Pacific and Southwest Pacific areas. Those from Massachusetts were:

In Africa

Massachusetts

Greaney, Corp. Edward J.—John P. Greaney, father, Holyoke.

In Europe

Kaplan, Tech. Sgt. Harold—Mrs. Jennie Kaplan, mother, Worcester.

In South Pacific

Burke, 2nd Lieut. Thomas D.—Mrs. Marion Moran, sister, Medford.

Hatch, Pfc. Harold E.—Arthur Hatch, father, Hanson.

Leccese, Pfc. Salvatore L.—Joseph Leccese, father, Cambridge.

Mann, Staff Sergt. Donald H.—Mrs. Mary W. Mann, wife, Melrose.

Moscariello, 2nd Lieut. Angelo T.—Antonio Moscariello, father, West Concord.

Thompson, Sergt. George—Mrs. Jennie Thompson, mother, Fall River.

Margosian, 2nd Lieut. Margie D.—Mrs. Jeannette E. Margosian, wife, Worcester.

Mrs. Cooper's Plea For Civil Service Decision Is Heard

Superior Court Judge Nelson P. Brown heard and took under advisement today the petition of Mrs. Rose Harris Cooper of Roxbury, a permanent social welfare worker for the Overseers of Public Welfare in Boston, asking for a writ of mandamus to compel the Civil Service Commissioners to render a decision on her appeal from the refusal of Ulysses J. Lupien, State Director of Civil Service, to consent to her transfer to the position of Supervisor of Attendance in the Boston School Department.

In January of 1942, the School Committee requested the Director for authority for the transfer. Mr. Lupien refused on the ground that the work of the two positions was not comparable. She appealed to the Commission and had a hearing. It is alleged that the Commission has failed and refused to render a decision on her appeal.

Assistant Attorney General Roger Clapp argued a demurrer today seeking dismissal of the petition on ground the action of the Director was discretionary and not reviewable.

Attorney Albert West argued for her that an appeal was justified both as to error of ordinary judgment as well as abuse of discretion.

Employ in N. E. Continues to Rise

Employment in New England, rising continuously without a break for 25 consecutive months, again hit a new high mark in January, the New England Council reported here today.

General business activity, however, receded slightly during January, but still stood a trifle above January of 1942 and 16 points better than January of 1941. The Business Index of the New England Council recorded business as 138.4 per cent of normal last January.

Three Grove Men Held For Tax Evasions

The New Cocoanut Grove, Inc.—Boston nightclub where nearly 500 fatalities resulted from a devastating fire Nov. 28, 1942—together with Barnett Welansky, its president; Jacob Goldfine, an agent of the corporation, and Otto Spiller, an accountant, pleaded not guilty to charges of attempted evasion of corporate income taxes, attempted concealment of about 606 cases of liquor to avoid payment of floor taxes, and filing fraudulent returns, in the United States District Court today.

Indictments naming these defendants were returned by the Federal Grand Jury to Judge George C. Sweeney late yesterday, alleging evasion of corporate income taxes by the defendants totaling $17,744.68 for the years 1936 to 1941, inclusive with exception of 1938; and $2,560 in floor stock taxes alleged to have been represented by 1,279.72 "proof gallons" of liquor which the Government charges were concealed to "defraud the United States."

Bail of $5,000 with surety was set by Judge Sweeney today for Mr. Welansky on one indictment and $1,000 without surety on each of two others. Bail of $1,000 with surety was set for each of the two other individuals.

Herbert L. Callahan, counsel for all of the defendants, asked for and was granted 10 days in which to file special pleas. He requested a reduction in the $5,000 bail for Mr. Welansky, saying that the defendant was a member of the bar, has been in business in Boston many years, was identified with the Cocoanut Grove since 1932, was president of the New Cocoanut Grove for several months, and would be available when wanted.

He also told Judge Sweeney that Mr. Welansky was under indictment in the State courts where he is held in $10,000 bail on charges arising from the fire but that no date had been set for trial. Judge Sweeney refused to lower the bail, stating that the $1,000 requested by Mr. Callahan was too nominal and the offense too serious for bail of $1,000.

Three indictments were returned against the club and its president, agent Goldfine and accountant Spiller, following an extensive investigation by the Government into the affairs of the club. One indictment dealt with alleged avoiding of a liquor floor stock tax, which was based on an inventory filed Nov. 12, 1942. The two others alleged evasion of income taxes.

Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney, declared that the Grand Jury was also inquiring into certain other rather large income tax evasion cases and expects a report within a week.

N. E. Rationing of Milk Seen Possibly Unnecessary

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Rationing of milk, forecast recently for New England consumers, may not be necessary if the situation is handled properly, declared Otis H. Parker, President of the Independent Milk Dealers Association, today.

"The milk industry is opposed to the rationing of milk, and looks upon such action with a great deal of apprehension," he said. "We want to do everything possible to avoid it, because we fear that the results for the consumer will be far from satisfactory."

Mr. Parker added that it was the hope of the milk industry that the dairy division of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Office of Price Administration would act concurrently in this situation, and bring out of it a real stabilized structure for the industry.

Milk a "Spot" Product

"Milk is a product which must be purchased generally within 48 hours of its ultimate consumption," Mr. Parker continued. "On the other hand, sugar, coffee, and canned fruits and vegetables are products which may be purchased two or three weeks, or even more, in advance of consumption.

"In warm weather, people require more milk. Under rationing, on a warm day, they might well use up tomorrow's rationed supply, and on the following day be unable to obtain any milk at all."

It was Mr. Parker's opinion that increased prices for milk producers would not become a reality for many local producers unless the OPA acts to correct the Boston market price level.

This same phase of the situation also applies to co-operative associations of producer-distributors who sell their product in the Greater Boston area directly to the consumer, he said.

Meantime, the deadlock which has stalled milk price increases to farmers for the past two months has been broken in Washington. Amendments to the Boston, Lowell-Lawrence, and Fall River Federal milk orders, raising the farm price of milk a half cent a quart, are expected to have a pronounced effect on milk production in New England.

Upped Prices Aid Supply

"Many farmers were discouraged by the relatively low price which they were receiving for their milk, and were ready to sell their herds and go out of business," said Wendell P. Davis, General Manager of the New England Milk Producers' Association, in commenting on the increases. "With better prices, many of them will continue to produce milk."

Mr. Davis predicted that the Boston market probably would experience a definite shortage of milk by July. "But," he added, "milk will not be so scarce as it would have been if the farmers had not received the price increase at this time."

The amendments signed in Washington will raise the Class 1 price to Boston and Lowell-Lawrence producers 24 cents a hundred pounds, and will add 13 cents to the Class 2 price. The Fall River price will advance 23 cents. The higher price will be in effect by March 15 on all farms supplying these markets.

The State Milk Control Board in Boston has been informed, although no official announcement has been made as yet, that the retail price of milk will be raised to 16 cents by the OPA in these three areas, making an even 16-cent price a quart throughout Eastern Massachusetts.

Important Dates For Consumers

March 8—Fuel oil coupons for Period 5 become valid today for 10 gallons each in Zone B.

March 11—Fuel oil coupons for Period 5 become valid today for 10 gallons each in Zone A.

March 15—Sugar ration stamp No. 11 good through this date for 3 pounds.

March 16—Sugar ration stamp No. 12 good for 5 pounds through May 31.

March 21—Coffee ration stamp No. 25 good for one pound through this date.

March 21—No. 4 coupons in "A" gasoline ration books good through this date for 3 gallons each.

March 31—Last day for use of food ration stamps marked A, B, and C in ration book No. 2, good for 48 points worth of rationed foods.

March 31—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of "A" ration coupons.

April 12—Period 4 fuel oil coupons good for 8 gallons each through this date in Zone B.

June 15—Stamp No. 17 in ration book No. 1 good for one pair of shoes through this date.

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U. S. Airmen Pound Japanese Convoy—Nazis Quit Rzhev

Continued from Page 1

have been shot out of action, Allied headquarters announced.

"Our losses are light. The battle continues," a headquarters communiqué said.

The bulletin said a 10,000-ton transport had been hit five times and left awash and in flames; an 8,000-ton transport had been sunk after breaking in two; a 6,000-ton vessel was directly hit on the bow, and a smaller vessel was damaged and set on fire.

Allied Flying Fortresses and Liberator bombers, with a fleet escort of P-38 fighters, went through thick clouds and rain to deliver their blows in the face of heavy antiaircraft fire and Japanese fighter planes.

"Other hits or near hits were scored against warships and cargo ships, results of which have been impossible to assess so far," the communiqué said. Pilots reported a near hit on a Japanese light cruiser.

General MacArthur's airmen also pounded Lae, bomber and attack planes punishing the airdrome area. At the same time his bombers attacked airdromes on Soemba and Soembava Islands, northwest of Australia, destroyed an ammunition ship directly with a 500,-pound bomb at Wide Bay, New Britain, and smashed at the Gasmata, New Britain, airdrome in an after-dusk raid, the communiqué said.

Convoy Sighted Monday Afternoon

The convoy is the one first sighted Monday afternoon by a reconnaissance plane off Ubili, New Britain, and still later off Talasea, New Britain, but previously bad weather had prevented Allied planes from attacking the ships.

The battle actually began at 9:50 a. m. Tuesday. The first Fortresses on their way to the target were intercepted by Zeros but broke through, destroying three Japanese fighter planes. Ten minutes later more Fortresses joined the attack, breaking through a flight of a dozen enemy fighters.

Pilots of the Fortresses said they saw Japanese destroyers cluster about a 5,000-ton vessel either for salvage or for rescue.

More Fortresses and Liberators then flew in, the P-38s covering the bombing mission shot down two Zero fighters and chased a third, it was reported.

It was emphasized that the final score cannot be tallied until the battle is over.

The Japanese lost six more planes out of a convoy of 15 fighters that attempted to attack an airdrome near Darwin, Australia, Tuesday. The damage was slight, it was officially announced.

RAF Gives Candles For Nazi Birthdays

By the Associated Press

London, March 3

The Evening News' cartoon yesterday commemorating "Luftwaffe Day" in Germany showed two portly Nazis lifted from their seats in an air-raid shelter by a bomb blast.

"Achtung, Fritz!" said one. "Dot vos March coming in like a lion—complete mit vings."

Britons noted that the RAF is providing the fireworks for Nazi birthday parties: first with the Mosquito bomber raids on Berlin last Jan. 30 when Göring and Goebbels were leading the festivities celebrating the 10th anniversary of Hitler's rise to power, and Monday night at the tag end of Luftwaffe Day with Berlin's heaviest air raid.

Russia:

Germans Announce Rzhev Evacuated

The German High Command in a communiqué broadcast by the Berlin Radio announced the evacuation of the Town of Rzhev, 130 miles west and slightly north of Moscow, saying German forces withdrew according to plan in order to shorten the front line.

The announcement of the Rzhev evacuation was read over the radio first as a DNB dispatch and about 10 minutes later a cryptic message was read saying that this had been "withdrawn."

About a half hour later, however, the original announcement was repeated, this time the source being given as a communiqué.

London military sources declined to speculate on just where the shortened line might be established but some observers said they thought it might go back to Smolensk, establishing a front running northwest from Smolensk to Velikie Luki and southeast to Bryansk.

As long ago as Aug. 31 the Russians announced that they had crossed the upper Volga west of Rzhev and pushed on, all but surrounding the city but leaving it at the tip of a very narrow salient pointing at Moscow.

At that time Rzhev, a twelfth century city, was virtually in ruins with houses burned and brick and stone buildings mostly battered down, Moscow dispatches said.

The standing walls served as machine-gun and artillery positions for the heavily fortified Germans who fought stubbornly.

Up to that time, Rzhev had been fortified by the Germans for six months, and two strong defense rings had been thrown around the city, one of which the Russians broke when they entered the northern environs. Besides the fortifications as an obstacle to military attacks, the city has swamps and bogs in the vicinity.

The Germans announced at the same time that Russian attacks on the Kuban bridgehead, in the Caucasus, and on German positions in the Mius River sector west of Rostov had been repulsed.

To the north of there, in the Izyum sector southeast of Kharkov, the Germans claimed they had reached the middle Donets "on a broad front."

Rzhev Evacuated "According to Plan"

In announcing the withdrawal from Rzhev, the communiqué from Hitler's headquarters said:

"The town of Rzhev was evacuated in accordance with planned movements for shortening the front. The rearguard, which still occupied the town by day, only detached itself from the enemy unnoticed during the night of March 2 after blowing up bridges over the Volga."

The city is one of the strong points in the Rzhev-Velikie Luki-Vyazma triangle on the central front.

There was no immediate confirmation of the German announcement of retreat from any Russian source.

The Russians announced the capture of Velikie Luki in a special communiqué last Jan. 2.

Rzhev is 150 miles east of Velikie Luki and 150 miles northeast of Smolensk, long one of the strongest German bases among the hedgehog defenses erected on the central front.

Soviet troops which captured Velikie Luki later were reported to have driven westward to a point only 80 miles from the border of Latvia, but since mid-January the Russians have been silent on the activity of troops on that still snow-covered front.

North Africa:

Allied Divisions Pursuing Rommel

Widening their holdings in the Central Tunisian sector, leading elements of Allied divisions pressed south of recaptured Sbeitla, a communiqué announced today.

Expanding their holdings in pursuit of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's defeated armored forces, Allied vanguards "pressed on to the south and southeast of Sbeitla, 125 miles southwest of Tunis.

The communiqué reported there was little activity in the central sector, and said only patrol activity was developed by the British Eighth Army, which is pressing upon the Mareth Line.

Allied troops beat back small thrusts by the Axis in Northern Tunisia, spokesmen said, while Allied planes bombed and shot up enemy troop concentrations at several points, knocked down five Axis fighters and a bomber, and heavily attacked Tunis and the near-by harbor of La Goulette.

Heavy artillery of the American-supported British First Army shelled enemy positions, Axis infantry, and vehicles advancing on the road four miles east of Sedjenane, 12 miles from the coast, and the enemy withdrew after losing four armored cars.

Another small infantry attack was thrown back five miles northeast of Medjez-el-Bab. A half dozen tanks approached Beja, midway between Sedjenane and Medjez-el-Bab, but two were wrecked, and the others withdrew.

Hurricane bombers and Spitfires ranging over the front destroyed a number of enemy vehicles and tanks near the British base at Sidi Bou Zid, at Mateur, and above Beja.

Two waves of Flying Fortresses, attacking simultaneously, smashed at the inner and outer harbor of Tunis. Crewmen said they scored hits on the docks, a warehouse, and industrial areas. At La Goulette hits were made on the dockyard and drydock.

The Fortresses were escorted by Lightnings and Spitfires. The bombers destroyed three of a flight of from 10 to 15 attacking German fighters. Only one Allied craft was lost during the day.

By a Staff Artist

Germans Evacuate Rzhev

White arrow points to ancient Russian city which has been a stronghold in the German line in Russia and which the Germans say they have evacuated in order to straighten their line.

Larger Escort Fleets To Battle U-Boats

By the Associated Press

London, March 3

Escort fleets far greater in size than in previous years will be furnished United Nations shipping to combat the submarine menace, Mr. A. V. Alexander, British First Lord of the Admiralty, told the House of Commons today.

He also disclosed that in the last three months shipping losses have been much less than in the corresponding months of last winter.

He revealed that Britain has put into action a new type warship, faster and heavier than the Corvette type to be known as the Frigate.

Rommel's Legions Heading for Coast

Advices from the front indicated that Marshal Rommel's armored legions were withdrawing steadily toward the coast after surrendering Sbeitla and Feriana to American troops which halted the abortive Axis thrust toward Tebessa.

Marshal Rommel already has yielded one third of the territory he gained in that push at the expense of considerable losses in men and equipment, and it appeared likely he would be forced to relinquish the remainder of this terrain and fall back to Faid Pass, where he started his drive.

Col. Gen. Jürgen von Arnim's forces in the north appeared to be in similar straits. In three days of fighting he has lost 500 men killed and 24 tanks destroyed and the Allied lines before him still are unbroken.

In the air, the Germans and Italians have taken a severe beating, losing 25 planes in the Central Mediterranean area in one day alone.

A Reuters correspondent with the British Mediterranean Fleet reported a steady flow of American troops, guns, and planes was pouring into North African ports.

French headquarters, meanwhile, reported that French troops had beaten off fresh attacks by German forces on the coastal road southwest of Bizerte.

"Our troops, which have been engaged for two days now in bitter defensive battles, have succeeded in spite of the violence and stubbornness of enemy attacks in maintaining their positions," a communiqué said.

At the same time, the French reported their troops on the opposite end of the front had driven back enemy forces at Bir el Ater, 40 miles southwest of Feriana, and had occupied the road junction of Tamersa, about 50 miles southwest of Gafsa.

In the Air:

RAF Bombs Reich For Seventh Night

Objectives in Western Germany were attacked again Tuesday night by the Royal Air Force, the British Air Ministry announced today, for the seventh successive night of raids on continental targets.

The Ministry did not identify the targets. It said also that mines were laid in enemy waters. Three Allied aircraft were reported missing.

The Berlin Radio announced that British air raiders were over Western Germany and the German-controlled Paris Radio told of attacks on Occupied France.

The Berlin broadcast said that comparatively few planes participated in the raids on Germany and spoke of bad weather over the continent. The Germans acknowledged, however, that the RAF raiders had caused some casualties and damage to buildings. They reported one British bomber shot down.

Contrary to expectations, the Germans failed to retaliate for Monday night's heavy RAF raid on Berlin by striking back at London with one of their customary face-saving attacks.

For the third successive night the Ministries of Air and Home Security reported that not a single German plane came over Britain during the hours of darkness.

Reuters reports from Stockholm, meanwhile, declared that great fires still were raging in the German Capital as a result of the worst pounding it has received from the RAF since the start of the war.

German broadcasts said that 181 persons had been killed and 268 injured in the raid on Berlin. The Germans also revised upward their claims on the number of British raiders shot down, reporting that 21 had been destroyed.

The British listed 19 planes as lost in Monday night's forays, which included attacks on targets in France and mine laying in enemy waters.

Tuesday night's forays represented the RAF's seventh successive night attack upon continental objectives.

One of the most violent cross-Channel artillery duels of the war raged for approximately an hour during the night as big British and German guns hurled salvo after salvo across Dover Strait.

The shooting was started by British batteries, and German guns in the Cape Gris Nez and Boulogne area opened up a short time later in reply. At the height of the bombardment the roll of gunfire was almost continuous.

In China:

Two Towns Taken By Japanese

Japanese troops invading western Yunnan Province have captured the towns of Tachupa and Mengting, the Chinese High Command announced.

Tachupa is south of Lushui on the west bank of the Salween River. Mengting is southwest of Chengkang.

Fighting was reported continuing in southern Shantung Province, with the Chinese halting Japanese forces that had advanced west of Yishui.

Severe fighting also was reported in progress in the vicinity of Mienyang, 75 miles southwest of Hankow in Hupeh Province.

Nazis Lose Key to Moscow In Retreat From Rzhev

By Henry C. Cassidy

Associated Press Correspondent who toured the Rzhev front last August

NEW YORK, March 3 (AP)—The German evacuation of Rzhev ended today one of the longest, hardest-fought and most important battles of the war in Russia, with the fate of Moscow at stake.

The struggle for this city on the Volga, 130 miles northwest of Moscow, has been second in length only to the siege of Leningrad, and surpassed in violence only by the Battle of Stalingrad.

It was during the first 1941 drive that the Germans entered Rzhev and converted this provincial manufacturing city into an armed camp, one of the mainstays of their line. After their failure to take Moscow, they fell back to a fortified line just east of Rzhev.

During 1942, the eventual German objective remained Moscow. While one Nazi column went rushing into the Caucasus, and another dashed to Stalingrad, the main force was concentrated in the Orel sector, southwest of Moscow. The plan was to push north from Stalingrad, along the Volga, isolate and take the Capital.

In this campaign, the Germans clung to Rzhev as a pivot from which their forces northwest of the Capital might turn in a final rush on Moscow. The Red Army put in a three-week push against Rzhev last August, broke into the city but was unable to win complete possession of it.

For 1943, many Moscow observers believed, the Germans still planned another offensive against Moscow. While they were beaten back from Stalingrad, the Caucasus and the eastern approach to Leningrad, they battled bitterly for every inch of land west of Moscow.

As I left Moscow a month ago, there were reports that the Germans were massing in the Smolensk region for another push on the Capital. Red Army men with whom I talked believed the German strength had undergone a severe drain, but that the Germans might still be able to mount an offensive on a single sector.

Now, the withdrawal from Rzhev means an apparent abandonment of such a plan—might mean that the Germans have decided to relinquish all hopes of the offensive on the eastern front and fight en entirely defensive war inside occupied Europe.

Moscow, at least, appears safe.

I saw the Rzhev front last August after the Red Army's summer offensive against that city. Before it stood the Todt line, a duplication of the West Wall, bristling with barbed wire, trenches, dug-outs and pillboxes.

Attack on Japanese Convoy Is 'Hide and Seek' in Clouds

Continued from Page 1

sergeants, another fire extinguisher, and heavy winter flying suits they managed to get the fire under control and returned to their base.

On its arrival, the plane was found to be riddled with bullets, although none of the crew was hurt.

While the main battle was raging over a widespread area near the St. Vitiaz Straits, Allied planes were making attacks on Lae and Gasmata in order to render the airdromes there unserviceable for enemy fighters acting as a cover for the convoy. A small ammunition ship in Wide Bay, on the southeast coast of New Britain, was hit directly by a 500-pound bomb and exploded. These subsidiary raids were carried out by Fortresses, Liberators, and a flight of Havocs.

If the remains of this battered convoy arrives at Lae, which seems to be its destination, it still will have to undergo further hammerings. Here the advantage will be weighted on our side. The target will be within easy range of our medium bombers and the strongest top cover can be provided. Japanese fighters, on the other hand, will have a long way to come. So far, there is no cause for alarm. This convoy in itself offers no major invasion threat to Papua, even if it was intended as such. Its purpose, most likely, was to make up for the heavy losses which the Japanese have suffered in their recent set-back at Wau.

Here they must have lost at least 3,000 men, and without reinforcements their position around Lae and Salamaua might be seriously threatened.

Zero: 'Fast but No Fighter'

WITH THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE IN CHINA, March 3 (AP)—The Japanese Zero fighter is a "beautiful machine, but not a fighting machine," Maj. John R. Alison of Gainesville, Fla., only American in the Far East who has flown a Zero, declared.

Due to its maneuverability, the Zero can fire in virtually any direction, but its twin 20-millimeter cannon and twin 7.7 machine guns can't match our firepower, said Major Alison.

As a result of his flight in a captured Zero, Major Alison says there is "no basis for current charges the P-40 (War Hawk) is inferior" to the Japanese plane.

Major Alison said, "The Zero flies beautifully. Its climbing power, speed and maneuverability are excellent, but a fight between a P-40 and a Zero is like a scrap between a bantamweight and a heavyweight.

"It lacks good workmanship and armor plate and other protective devices, although it has a good model of the Pratt and Whitney engines.

"But I wouldn't trade the wingtips of my P-40 for a Zero. I always have admired the Zeros for their maneuverability and lack of weight, but flying one has increased my confidence in American planes."

Saying the Zero has shown itself dangerous in combat, Major Alison continued: "The Zero can be a formidable opponent but its tactics must be built around maneuverability and once you beat these tactics you've beaten the plane as Brig. Gen. Claire L. Chennault has proved."

Allies Foster Revolt in Europe As Prelude to All-Out Invasion

Continued from Page 1

comes, with this difference that the United Nations can count on virtually the entire population of the occupied lands.

Strong Traditions

It is emphasized here that much of the South European territory now held by the Nazis is wild and mountainous and with strong traditions of independence. Such territory is ideal for concluding advance preparations for the approaching anti-Axis campaign. A glance at the principal islands of the Mediterranean shows the impossibility of the Axis maintaining constant and effective patrol over the thousands of square miles of rugged countryside in the face of a hostile population.

Despite the incessant growth in size of the Gestapo, it is apparent that Allied contacts with information centers in the occupied lands are improving consistently. It will be recalled Germany after World War I cited the British Intelligence Service of that war as a model.

Germany now is finding Allied information agencies throughout Mediterranean Sea almost a never-ending story.

Painters Indicted In Restraint Case

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3 (AP)—A Federal Grand Jury has returned an indictment, charging restraint of trade, against the Bay Area Painters' and Decorators' Joint Committee and approximately 40 organizations and individuals in eight California counties. The indictment involved alleged restrictions on the use of paint spraying equipment.

The Grand Jury declared the painting contractors and defendant unions combined and conspired to restrict the use of spray equipment in painting, on dwellings and business structures, and housing and other facilities being constructed for wartime needs.

Government agencies complained that restrictions resulted in great loss of time and increased cost to the Government.

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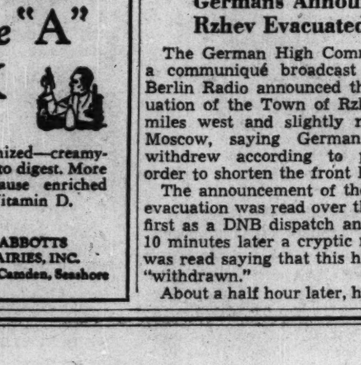

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Soviet Claims Land Ruled by Czars

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The first serious territorial dispute among members of the United Nations shows no signs of moving toward a quick settlement as the continued improvement of Allied military fortunes makes the shape of the world to come an increasingly imperative subject for discussions.

Russia's claim for a slice of what—between 1921 and 1939—was Polish territory has been based since the beginning on the contention that it is inhabited by Ukranians and White Russians. Poland, on the other hand, has shown no evidence of retreating from its position that this eastern section of its between-war territory is a part of Poland.

The issue now has reached an acute stage with both sides issuing official statements of their views and the bases for their claims. Poland is, in effect, attempting to gain British and American support for its contentions while Russia takes the position that there can be no outside interference in the reunion of all integral elements of Russia when they have been purged of the German invader.

So far as the official public is concerned, Russia maintains that the Ukranian and White Russian inhabited parts of Poland; the former Baltic states of Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia which were all organized as Soviet governments during the period of Russian occupation from September, 1939, until spring of 1941, and Bessarabia, which at the same time was merged into the Moldavian Socialist Soviet Republic, are integral parts of the Soviet Union.

Finland Recognized

Although fighting a war with Finland, Moscow has not modified the official view of its March, 1940, peace with Finland when it recognized the independence of that country.

The Russian atttitude towards the areas claimed — Bessarabia, Eastern Poland and the Baltic States, was best indicated in the recent Pravda article which held that these areas were just as much a part of Soviet Russia as Alaska or California is a part of the United States.

An official Tass agency statement just made public takes specific issue with the Polish Government-in-Exile in London over the Ukranian and White-Russian inhabited portions of former Poland, asserting that Polish claims to such territory is viewed in Soviet circles as "evidence of the existence of imperialistic tendencies in the Polish Government."

The Russian statement says that the Atlantic Charter's recognition of the rights of peoples includes the rights of the Ukranians and White Russians to be united, and certainly cannot be cited as supporting any Polish right to such territory.

Lord Curzon's Statement

"Even the former British Prime Minister Lord Curzon, despite his unfriendly attitude toward the Soviet Union, understood that Poland could not make any claims on Ukranian and White-Russian territory, and Polish ruling circles up to now show no desire to understand this question," it continued.

[The Soviet statement's reference to Lord Curzon as British Prime Minister obviously was a slip of the official pen. Lord Curzon never was Prime Minister of Britain. He became Foreign Secretary in 1919 and a year later presided at the conference which established the so-called "Curzon Line" separating Poland from Russia.]

Lord Curzon attempted to draw a Polish-Russian frontier on ethnographical lines after the last war which very closely approximated the frontier Russia achieved after the collapse of Polish armed resistance in 1939. In July, 1941, Russia entered into an agreement with the Polish Government-in-Exile whereby it abandoned the "Molotoff-Ribbentrop Line" of 1939 and agreed to submit the frontier to negotiation.

However, this abandonment of the specific 1939 line never was regarded as an abandonment of the Russian contention that parts of former Poland inhabited by Ukranian and White Russian populations belonged inherently to Russia.

Poland now claims that was, in effect, the Polish State of the seventeenth century before the subsequent partitions of Poland wiped out its existence. Russia is willing to negotiate details of the frontier, but it has made it extremely plain that the basis of such negotiation should be something like the Curzon Line, which did not put Ukranians and White Russians under Polish sovereignty.

Russian Demands Clear

It is cogent to the discussion to note that in this claim, as in the Baltic States and Bessarabian claim, Russia is staking out nothing which was not part of Russia previous to 1914. In effect, the Soviet Government is laying claim to the areas which had been incorporated in the Russian state by the Czars.

On the basis of that view, Alexander F. Gorkin, Secretary of the Supreme Soviet of Russia, declares that Russia "cannot have any such war aims as the seizure of foreign territories and the subjugation of foreign peoples."

"There must be no interference whatsoever in the internal affairs of other nations," he added in an official statement made public this week.

According to the Soviet view, there is no inconsistency or contradiction between such renunciation of territorial ambitions and the insistence of areas which Poland considers Polish. The Soviet Government has, in fact, made its territorial intentions quite clear. It wants certain specified areas which once belonged to Russia and it regards them as Russian. It goes on record as wanting nothing "foreign."

The whole thing comes down to a definition of what is "foreign." Russia has made its definitions, at least for the time being. Poland challenges them.

Division of Warsaw Ordered by Germans

By the Overseas News Agency

London, March 3

Warsaw will be strictly divided into a German and non-German quarter by May 31, under orders of the Nazi governor of the Polish Capital.

All Germans have been directed to move to the German quarter by that day, or be liable to severe penalties. Non-Germans must evacuate the section.

darity that binds them now," he added, "because the peace which we shall organize will last only as long as the union formed by the present democratic coalition.

"We must try to remove any differences which still stand in the way of the realization of a federal democracy."

On a recent visit to the United States, General Sikorski said his ideas in this direction found full understanding and support, the same as they had among the British Empire statesmen.

Records Censored

LONDON, March 3 (ONA)—Censorship in Poland has been extended to include gramophone records.

The Polish-language Budapest newspaper Wiesci Polskie reports that all records must be submitted at the post office. If passed by the censors they are returned.

'Security Officer' Picked by the OWI

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP)—The Office of War Information now has a rear admiral to guard its secrets.

OWI announced yesterday that the admiral, Richard P. McCullough has been appointed "security officer." He will be in charge of security and classified information for OWI and assist in developing security programs for other Government agencies.

There was little elaboration, but one official said OWI felt it necessary to set up some system to safeguard confidential documents made available by other Government agencies.

Admiral McCullough has been on duty with the chief of naval operations since last December. For three years before that, he served as intelligence officer for the 12th Naval District with headquarters at San Francisco.

Anti-Russian Recruiting in Belgium

Wide World Radiophoto

Germans Seek Enslaved to Join Their Battle With Soviet

Persons in front of what the German caption described as a Walloon "anti-Bolshevism" recruiting office in Brussels. The Nazis since their war with Russia have recruited soldiers from the occupied areas to join their battle against the Soviet. Photo passed by German censor.

Germans Tightening Grip On All Belgian Reserves

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Some days ago, a group of 43 Protestant leaders in the United States issued a warning that a large part of the Belgium population faced starvation unless they could obtain help from abroad. According to a Swedish statement the nutritive value of daily food rations in Belgium has been recently reduced to 920 calories against a pre-war average of 2,725 calories.

But the more alarming part of the picture is that the German occupation authorities have tightened their grip on the country, combing out all reserves of foodstuffs and raw materials and increasingly shipping Belgian workers to Germany. Even if the United Nations should succeed in crushing Germany's might in a near future and in liberating the conquered nations in Europe, the consequences of Nazi looting in Belgium will be felt at least for one generation.

Interference Cited

In his pamphlet "German Exploitation of Belgium," published by the Brookings Institution in Washington, R. Ardenne quotes the following cases of German interfering with Belgian supplies received from abroad. In the early months of 1941, for instance, Belgian authorities arranged with Italy to barter coal against rice, but when the rice arrived the Germans took it over. Potatoes imported from Holland were seized by German officials and sent to industrial centers. The Germans are only interested in feeding the workers who are actually occupied in forging arms for the Nazis.

Half of the condensed milk imported for Belgian children welfare organizations was confiscated and sent to workers' canteens, according to reliable reports. As an increasing number of able-bodied Belgians are sent to Germany where already as many as 350,000 out of a population of 8,000,000 are working, the Nazis are less and less anxious to keep the food supply of the remaining population above the starvation level.

While in previous months irregular contributions were imposed on the occupied territory in order to cover "occupation costs," the Nazis some time ago fixed Belgium's regular contribution at 11,000,000,000 francs a month.

This amount is considerably higher than the average of the irregular payments and, therefore, enables the occupation authorities to "buy" greater quantities of food and materials. Moreover, in expectation of the Allies opening a Second Front on European soil, the number of German troops in Belgium has been considerably increased and they must be fed out of Belgian food reserves.

Call for New Offer to India Follows End of Gandhi's Fast

NEW DELHI, India, March 3 (AP)—Mohandas K. Gandhi, India Nationalist leader, ended a 21-day hunger strike in protest against his internment by the British by sipping a glass of orange juice at 9:30 a. m. today (midnight, E.W.T., Tuesday). With the end of the fast Mr. Gandhi reverts to his status as a political prisoner, special concessions which permitted him to receive visitors being withdrawn.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 3—While news of the end of Mohandas K. Gandhi's fast is received here today with a widespread sense of relief, thoughts in Britain are turning chiefly to the question "what next?"

Officially no comment is made here beyond the fact that the fast has failed to deflect the Government of India from its policy of detaining Mr. Gandhi and other All-India Congress Party leaders held responsible for inciting outrages and the sabotage of the war effort last fall.

The fast ends, it is officially claimed here, with responsibility for violence, including interference with Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell's lines of communication still resting on Mr. Gandhi and the Congress Party.

Full Account Planned

Judged on this view and on other signs in Whitehall there seems little prospect of an early new move from London or by the Government of India to reopen negotiations with Mr. Gandhi and the Congress Party.

[An Associated Press dispatch quoted the British Press Association as predicting that the Government of India soon would publish an account intended to show that Mr. Gandhi and the Congress Party had sabotaged General Wavell's lines of communications last year. No further hint was offered of the character of the accusations.]

But on the part of the British public, the press and many Members of Parliament the outstanding reaction here today is the obvious desire that a new approach shall be sought to end the Indian deadlock. This is far more noticeable than any elation over what might be called a political defeat for Mr. Gandhi.

All the time the fast has been in progress the press has been full of articles and letters on the issues of the Gandhi action.

Calm Stand in Press

The majority seemed to be in favor of a more conciliatory policy on the part of the Government of India and Whitehall.

But this was largely based on an assumption that Mr. Gandhi would succumb to the effects of his 21-day fast and that there would be renewed violence throughout India besides a bitter new barrier between British and Indians on account of Mr. Gandhi's passing.

Today the British press gives surprisingly little prominence to the end of the Gandhi fast. The Conservative Daily Mail carries a story with small headlines, "Gandhi fast a failure—India stays calm."

But for the most part the news is not prominently covered, with little or no tendency to indulge in applause for vindication of the Government of India's policy.

Little Change in Standing

As the fast drew to a close and more information became available about the quantity of sweetened lime juice Mr. Gandhi took when he reached the so-called crisis of his fast, the whole affair seemed to lose something of its sincerity in the British public's eyes.

Mr. Gandhi's standing does not seem to have been heightened. On the other hand, the fast seems to have still further sharpened British desire for an Indian settlement.

All indications are that the most eloquent sections of British opinion won't let the official attitude to India rest, and that in Parliament, press, and public meetings the British Government and the Government of India will be constantly harried to cease "standing on its dignity" and "protecting its prestige."

Quite apart from genuine British concern for Indians, many aspiring minorities in this country associate themselves with the Indian cause.

The liberal but high-standing Manchester Guardian has described the Governments in London and New Delhi as winning a victory for logic, but not for statesmanship.

Frequent conversations between British and American government representatives at New Delhi are reported here.

'Should Meet Again'

POONA, India, March 3 (AP)—Chakravarthi Rajagopalachariar, former member of the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Party, who is seeking to unite India's conflicting political elements, issued a statement saying that Mohandas K. Gandhi's fast had caused much anger and bitterness in India. He added, however, that Indian leaders who had met recently in New Delhi to take up the cudgels for Mr. Gandhi "should meet again and think furiously."

Soviet Needs

By the Overseas News Agency

LONDON, March 3—The Soviet Union, some London observers believe, will be the largest customer in the world after the war for the products the British and Americans will have to sell.

This fundamental fact will play an important role in the coming economic talks among the United Nations suggested by Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles in his recent Toronto speech.

Half of European Russia is destroyed economically, while all the Soviet peoples will face an immense shortage of various commodities and means of production as soon as the war is over. This will make imports unavoidable to complete the reconstruction of the country.

The Soviet Union, it is understood, will be ready to pay for imports with gold, if necessary, or with raw materials. Russia may be the sole solvent customer to emerge from the war, and its requirements presumably will be canvassed in the coming talks.

No Clothing Ration In View, Davis Says

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP)—Elmer Davis, War Information Director, added his denial last night to numerous others that rationing of clothes is in prospect.

Previous denials had come from the War Production Board, the Office of Price Administration, and other official sources.

Mr. Davis said reports reaching his office indicated public confusion over the clothing situation, and that in certain cities there had been a sharp increase in clothes buying "due to unfounded rumors of impending rationing."

"After consultation with Donald M. Nelson (WPB Chairman) and Prentiss Brown (Price Administrator) I can say no rationing of clothes is in present prospect," Mr. Davis said in a formal statement. "There is no shortage of clothing now, or of the textiles out of which clothes are made. Whether or not clothing may some day have to be rationed no one can now say with certainty."

Rey's Band Quits Music To Build Planes at Vega

LOS ANGELES, March 3 (AP)—Alvino Rey and his 21-piece band are quitting music as a profession for the duration to build bombers on the graveyard shift at the Vega Aircraft Corporation.

"Most of the boys have had mechanical experience," Mr. Rey said March 2.

Mr. Rey said bookings for months of engagements in Eastern hotels and theaters had been canceled. As builders of bombers the musicians will earn about $800 weekly, altogether. As an orchestra unit they made more than $10,000 weekly.

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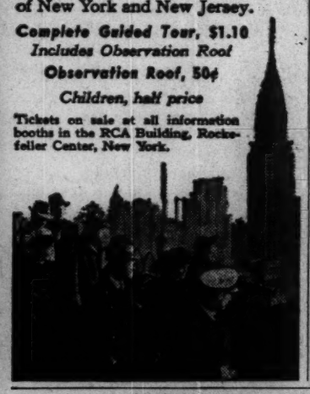

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BOSTON

Fight on All Farm Deferment Stiffens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 3—Strong Administration opposition to the blanket draft deferment of farm workers made itself felt today, following the Farm Bloc's victory over the War Department yesterday, when the Senate Military Affairs Committee voted 7-5 to report out favorably the Bankhead bill providing for general exemption of farm labor from the draft.

The Administration is approaching the conclusion that some form of compulsory draft for all of the nation's manpower might be preferable to loosely drawn legislation giving blanket deferment to various segments of the population and thus depriving the armed forces of essential manpower.

Stiff Opposition Indicated

The Military Affairs Committee by its vote disclosed three additional Senators favoring the Bankhead measure beyond the 40 who signed the bill when it was introduced by Senator John H. Bankhead (D) of Alabama on Feb. 18, thus materially increasing its chance of Senate approval.

The vigorously expressed determination of the Committee minority, led by Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming, to defeat the measure through introduction of a substitute bill, and the strong opposition expressed by the War Department and Selective Service offices gave indication that the measure, even though strengthened by late amendments, would be stiffly contested.

The struggle for the Bankhead bill, precipitated by farm state Senators who have heard from their constituents about the steady drainage of farm labor to the war factories and the Army, constituted a major facet of the "manpower muddle" which increasingly engaged the attention of Capitol Hill today.

The same Military Affairs Committee, which has begun hearings on the Austin-Wadsworth bill providing for a nation-wide compulsory mobiliation of manpower, had in its hands the preliminary draft of manpower study which sought to prove that, without such over-all legislation there were only three ways of solving the labor scarcity problem, to wit:

Three Possible Solutions

1. By reduction of the projected size of the armed forces, a step vigorously opposed by the military and naval officials with President Roosevelt's support.

2. By reduction of the amount of lend-lease supplies—arms and food—being made available to others of the United Nations.

3. By curtailment of the nation's civilian economy to a point approaching bedrock.

Meanwhile Senator O'Mahoney was preparing to wage a stiff battle against the Bankhead bill when it comes to the Senate floor on Thursday. He denounced the measure yesterday as "opening the door wide to draft evasion," declaring that it would permit draft dodgers to avoid bearing arms by the simple expedient of going to work on farms.

He also argued that the measure imposed a system of "involuntary servitude" on a class of American citizens, the farmers, through its provision compelling farm laborers to remain in their present jobs.

To meet objections of the War Department, which held that the bill went far beyond the Tydings amendment to the Selective Service Act which compels deferment of farm workers in certain limited classes, and that therefore it deprived the army of thousands of able-bodied men who were not essential to agriculture, the Senate committee adopted a clarifying amendment proposed by Senator George A. Wilson (R) of Iowa.

Would Clarify Farmers' Status

The Wilson Amendment substituted for blanket deferment a plan whereby a farmer would be required to receive from his local draft board a certificate stating that his deferment "has been found to be in the best interests of the war effort" before he would be draft-exampt.

The original Tydings amendment to the Selective Service Law provided for the deferment only of irreplaceable farm workers engaged in a production of specified quantities of commodities listed by the Government as "essential" to the war production, although this list recently was broadened at the insistence of the farm bloc.

A second amendment to the Bankhead bill, proposed by Senator Rufus C. Holman (R) of Oregon, was adopted providing that the bill would be effective only for the remainder of this year.

Senator Holman said the change would make the bill a "stopgap" until more permanent legislation could be studied. This was taken to indicate Committee realization that a broader bill, something in the nature of the Austin-Wadsworth measure, might eventually supersede the Bankhead bill.

Senator O'Mahoney, designated to prepare a minority report on the bill, was engaged with representatives of the Selective Service System in drafting a substitute measure which, he said, would attempt to "spell out what is essential farm work in simple language which any draft board can understand."

12,000,000 Men A 11,000,000 Army

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 2

Congress learned March 1 that to maintain an armed force of 11,000,000 men upwards of 12,000,000 may have to don uniforms before the war is over. This 1,000,000-man loss in manpower was attributed largely to normal attrition, exclusive of battle casualties as explained in testimony before a Senate Appropriations subcommittee by Col. Lewis Sanders, chief of the re-employment division of the Selective Service.

Mrs. Roosevelt Plans 200 Hours of Spanish

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has signed at the Berlitz school for 200 hours of Spanish lessons.

The Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs announced this March 2, saying Mrs. Roosevelt will take the lessons from time to time as her other engagements permit.

The President's wife can read Spanish, because of a knowledge of French and Italian, and can understand it if it's spoken slowly. She can write no Spanish now, however.

Soldierly Attention

Associated Press

U. S. Waacs Make Friends in North Africa

Three American Waacs, among the first of the feminine military units ordered overseas for service, don't lack attention in North Africa. Left to right: Joyce Smith of Des Moines, Iowa; Sergeant Anne Bradley of Philadelphia, and Auxiliary Teresa Pike of Indianapolis as they make friends with Spahi sentries, on duty outside Gen. Henri Giraud's headquarters.

Hard Way of Naziism Thrust Upon Kharkov

The Christian Science Monitor's special correspondent in Russia, who has been visiting Kharkov, recently recaptured by the Red Army, for a first-hand glimpse of conditions there, contributes another article revealing German ruthlessness while in possession of the city.

By John Evans

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KHARKOV, Russia, March 31—More than 300,000 persons have been transported to Germany from the Kharkov region, I am informed.

Few have returned, except those who have been crippled by machinery, or whose health has been shattered by long hours and low diet. This last has been 250 grams of bread and two helpings of turnip soup daily.

The draftees lived in barracks to which they were confined all the time when not at work.

Kharkov was one of the greatest repositories of skilled labor in Europe, but technicians transported to Germany were used as common laborers. They couldn't be trusted with important jobs like testing turbines or gun tubes.

But it was not always easy to understand German methods. They imported certain numbers of Polish engineers into Kharkov to superintend the small operations in factories.

Feldbach, Dresden and Brandenburg were the most frequently mentioned as workplaces to which Kharkov workers were transported. I did not hear of any cases sent to Czechoslavakia.

They were allowed to correspond with their relatives in brief letters. They got round the difficulty by developing a simple code with inverted meanings. "Very good" was about the strongest term used. Their relatives knew what it meant.

Factory overseers were consistently brutal and corporal punishment was systematic.

Young mothers in Kharkov were told that their infants would be maintained in public nurseries. There were three such nurseries, but they existed not so much to keep children safe for mothers as to "catch them young" and convert them into Hitlerites for future employment against Russia and the world.

Likened to Janissaries

From what happened in Kharkov there are grounds for supposing that the Nazis are trying to form a Twentieth Century force of Janissaries—as the Turkish army formed from enslaved races used to be called—for use in occupied Europe.

The Germans also let thousands of children run wild in the streets with the same end in view.

Here are a few typical examples of German economic administration in Kharkov.

Platinum instruments from university laboratory, of a total weight of 2½ kilograms were melted down and sent to Germany.

The transport system, which would have been most useful in the defense of the city, was left paralyzed. Stocks of aluminum were squandered in the manufacture of cigarette lighters and other gadgets and sold at speculative prices.

Bankbook Well Filed

One elderly man told me about a German Sergeant Major billeted with him for several months. He had been a member of the Nazi Party 15 years and would show his bankbook with a capital of 20,000 marks accumulated during the war with Russia. This German thought Russia ended at the Volga, beyond which there was nothing but swamps and forests.

Before the war the Ukraine was a highly developed country with a population of 40,000,000, with larger heavy industrial output than France, Italy, and Poland together. Its occupation might have had a parallel in history if the Aztecs had invaded Spain, or if Indian moguls conquered England.

Ohio State Students Learn How to Farm

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio—When city-bred students at Ohio State University go out on farms this summer to help boost food production, the farmers won't have to waste valuable time teaching them how to run a tractor or milk the cows. At their own request, scores of students are to study farming during the spring term.

Mornings they will pursue their regular studies of the arts and natural sciences, commerce, education. Afternoons they will don overalls and slacks and move over to "Agricultural Row" and the University farm.

One afternoon they'll work in poultry husbandry; the next, agricultural engineering; then, agronomy, horticulture, and animal husbandry. In between, other phases of farm life will be sandwiched in, so when students finish the course they will have an all-around good working knowledge of the more common types of farm work.

The new course is called "Wartime Production of Essential Farm Commodities," is open to any student in the university, and will carry 10 hours of college credit, counting toward a degree.

Italian Units Due to Leave Russian Front

LONDON, March 3 (AP)—Part of the Italian Army was reported to have been called home from the Russian front as a surprise sequel to Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop's recent visit to Rome where he is said to have demanded more Italians to fill gaps in the German ranks.

The Rome radio announced that Premier Mussolini has ordered the withdrawal of the 10 divisions forming the Italian Eighth Army from the Russian front "to rest and have their ranks refilled."

In an order of the day to the Eighth Army the radio said Mussolini declared:

"Against superior enemy forces you have fought to the utmost limit and have consecrated with blood the standards of your divisions."

The order was dated March 1.

Unofficial British sources gave three possible reasons for the withdrawal:

1. That Mussolini demanded it because of heightened fears of an imminent Allied invasion along his coastline.

2. That Italian divisions have been badly cut up in the Russian offensive.

3. That the battle-torn troops possibly were regarded as useless for anything except garrison duty and that both Hitler and Mussolini considered it necessary to have some troops with battle experience in Italy now that the country is directly threatened by Allied concentrations across the Mediterranean.

Mussolini admitted "serious" Italian losses on the Russian front, but cited Italian troops who have had to face "extraordinary tests."

Resistance of Italian troops in the battle of Kharkov "constitutes a page of honor," the Berlin radio quoted Mussolini as saying.

Hitler Met Duce?

BERN, Switzerland, March 3 (AP)—An unconfirmed Stockholm dispatch to the Lugano newspaper Corriere del Ticino said today "it is reported from Rome that before the arrival of German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop in Rome (last Wednesday), Mussolini met Hitler at an Italian-German border locality."

"Following this first meeting," the dispatch said, "Ribbentrop and his party went to Rome, where he continued the conversations."

The Nazi Foreign Minister left Rome Sunday night. The dispatch gave no other details of the reported meeting of Hitler and Mussolini, which was not mentioned by other newspapers or Axis radio stations.

[There has been no definite news of Hitler's whereabouts in any dispatches from Germany or neighboring countries since before Jan. 30 when he canceled a date to speak in Berlin at the tenth anniversary of the Nazi Party's accession to power. From time to time he has been rumored to have been at "the Eastern Front" or in various other places, but his actual presence at any one location has not been established.

Nazis See Writing on Wall As Unrest Grows in Italy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, March 3—While Mussolini and German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop have been conferring in Rome on ways of meeting the Axis' growing manpower problem, a steady stream of Italian workers has been moving over the Alps.

Most are going northward for work in German factories, but some are returning for short vacations in Italy after one or two year terms in the Reich. The condition of these returning workers provides eloquent evidence of the extent to which Italy has become the prisoner of Nazi Germany.

Their eyes are red and their faces are sad, pale, and browbeaten. The cars in which they are transported are called "cattle cars" by railway men. In Milan, when 400 tried to get out of the guarded cars and escape, machine guns were used on them and some were wounded.

[The Rome correspondent of the Stockholm newspaper Dagens Nyheter said in a dispatch today, according to the Associated Press, that conversations between Herr von Ribbentrop and Mussolini at Rome "evidently" had dealt with the problem of sending Italian workers to Germany.

[The dispatch said it was reported 2,000,000 Italians would be put into German war factories.]

Real Feeling No Secret

The official Italian communiqué described the meeting between Mussolini and von Ribbentrop as having ended in "most complete agreement" and "cordial friendship" between the two peoples. The real feeling of the Italians for the Germans is no secret to the most backward mountain goatherd in Europe.

Daily, Italians sit down in restaurants where they are unable to get a bite of meat and watch Germans in the same restaurant, at the same table, getting meat and almost anything else they want. Table oil in the oil-producing country of Italy is very scarce, though everyone knows that oil is still being loaded for the trip northward. The same is true of other products now unavailable in Italy.

German and Italian communiqués spoke of Herr von Ribbentrop's trip as having been the scene of jovial welcome all along the route from north to south. Any observant traveler riding the cushions on this route during the last few months would have noticed that more and more of the little guard houses every three kilometers for soldiers guarding against saboteurs have had the decorations in their gardens changed. Formerly the words Evviva Mussolini appeared frequently, traced in white stones or with flowers. Now Mussolini more and more has disappeared, replaced by Evviva il Re (long live the King).

Writing on Walls

At railway stations where officially Herr von Ribbentrop was receiving a glad welcome, grim faces watched the train pass and unspoken thoughts hostile to the regime of the Nordic allies could be read in hastily scrawled sentences on walls and in waiting rooms.

Italian railway workers, especially those occupied with switching or guarding the railway cars, have a highly effective way of sabotaging German transport. They drain oil from the oil box around the axles of German freight cars, replacing the oil with water except for a slight but deceptive film on the top. Friction soon dries out the water and melts the end of the axles, causing considerable delay.

Official Berlin communiqués state that Mussolini and Herr von Ribbentrop agreed to be "unyieldingly and fanatically determined to carry on the war to a victorious end," thus making the conference a "demonstration against Casablanca."

Little Fanaticism in Italy

Fanaticism still may be characteristic of many Germans, but very little of this can be found among the Italian people.

Taking a figure of speech from the Italian game Boccia, the official Italian press says of the discouraging turn of events in Africa, "we don't count the points until the last ball has been rolled." Most Italians when in groups will repeat this, though not very convincingly. When alone, however, most state that the game already is lost. Those who still hope for some kind of victory, no longer talk of annexations, but merely of getting back what they have lost.

The Rome correspondent of Der Bund of Bern quotes Vatican circles as believing that Pope Pius is trying to arrange for more humane conduct of the air war against Italian cities. Several Roman Catholic churches in Italy have been struck by bombs dropped from raiding planes. Cardinal Luigi Lavitrano, Archbishop of Palermo, and the Archbishop of Regio Calabria were reported killed "under tragic circumstances" and palaces in Genoa damaged.

Appeals to British

There is no doubt the Italian people feel deeply the damage to their works of art. Several press appeals have been addressed to the British to remember that works of art belong in common to all peoples of Western civilization.

On the other hand, there have been apparently reliable reports of people praying in churches after the bombing of Genoa that the Allies would return soon and do the job more thoroughly so as more quickly to free them from the present regime.

Other considerations make it desirable for many Italians that the bombing cease. After the last raid on Milan, railway trains in all directions from the city were 24 to 48 hours late due to disruption of the signal system. In one section of the poorer part of the town, where air-raid shelters were insufficient, many were reported killed in a mad rush for room in a cellar.

Britain to Get War Goods Manufactured in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, March 3 (AP)—The Argentine Government has authorized the exportation to Great Britain of war materials manufactured in Argentina with raw materials supplied by the British.

The decree, which was the result of negotiations made through the British Embassy here, applies to exports of armaments, ammunitions, and other war equipment.

It wiped out present regulations limiting to 500,000 pesos ($125,000) the amount of war equipment which might be exported.

While the action was hailed in Allied circles—Argentina is the only country in the Western Hemisphere still maintaining diplomatic relations with the Axis Governments—Enrique Ruiz Guiñazú, Argentine Foreign Minister, commented that the decree did not constitute a violation of the country's position on neutrality or forecast a change in its foreign policy.

The decree specifically provided that the raw materials would be supplied by Great Britain, and transported in British or other United Nations ships.

The official announcement said the British suggestion was accepted and ordered to keep the present Argentine ammunition industry, which is short of materials, in operation. The Government indicated the plan was to go into effect immediately, and explained the Cabinet acted in the absence of the recessed Congress "in view of the urgency of the matter."

A British source emphasized Britain was not necessarily acting for itself, but as an agent of the United Nations, the same as it does in meat purchases.

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Girl Fliers Dot British Skies

By Barbara Ellis Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 3—With busy whirring of engines, a Spitfire taxied up the Air Transport Auxiliary Field and into position between one of the new Typhoons and big four-engined Halifax bombers.

The pilot pushed the transparent hood back, checked with the ground crew, and then, looking into the tiny mirror put there to show the pilot when a German is about to get on his tail, powdeed her nose.

Then she jumped out and stood in front of the plane for inspection, for Sir Stafford Cripps, Minister of Aircraft Production, was coming to talk to the men and women of the Air Transport Auxiliary.

Eighteen types of planes were drawn up—Halifaxes, Spitfires, Mosquitoes, Lancasters, a Walrus amphibian, Beaufighter, Beaufort torpedo bomber, and a new Typhoon. They were all in transit from factories to RAF squadrons.

Various Nationalities

Girl pilots stood in front of many of them, for 90 girls of various nationalities [30 of them are Americans] now ferry these planes from factories to airfields all over the British Isles. The girl who was standing in front of the Typhoon happened to be the first woman to have flown a four-engined bomber.

She is First Officer Lettice Curtis, a tall, light-haired Devonshire girl who has a record of 1,400 flying hours with ATA.

Two other women, Mrs. Marion Fairweather and Mrs. Margaret Wilberforce, stepped into the four-engine bomber class this week, and 20 more women pilots are in final stages of qualification for it. With women graduating to this type of aircraft, they're flying everything the RAF has in the air.

ATA insists on no distinction between men and women pilots. They can qualify to fly the same planes. They eat in the same mess. There are women mechanics to help the ground crews. One young woman, Flight Captain Joan Hughes, has taught men and women to fly all types of planes.

Proud of Spitfires

After inspection by Sir Stafford the planes took off, each with its own peculiar roar. In a little while they each came back, flying low at terrific speed for a sort of salute "march past." As a Spitfire shot by almost like a bullet-shaped dart of lightning, lower than I had ever seen one before, I understood for the first time why this plane is always classed by itself by pilots. They always preface it with "The." Sometimes they call it "Spitz" or just "The Spit"—but always with a mixture of affection and awe.

I talked to one of the young American pilots—a girl named Nancy Miller of Los Angeles. She has flown the new Typhoon. "It's a grand plane," she said. "It's heavier than a Spitfire but it's very fast."

She told me how they patiently work their way up through other planes to "our ambition—the Spitfire!"

"When you've been ferrying Spitfires have you ever met a Hun?" I asked.

"No," she said, "and if I did I don't suppose I ever even knew it."

Planes in transit and piloted by the ATA are unarmed. One officer told me she had seen Germans swoop down and shoot ferrying planes, easily distinguished by even the most amateur eye. So this ferrying business isn't just a monotonous routine. It is a "man's job" and men and women do it well. It takes real courage and these young women have it. The ATA fly over 100 types of aircraft. Their record of machines delivered was more than 10,000 last September. Their mileage exceeds 30,000,000.

"If your work was to be brought to a stop tomorrow," said Sir Stafford in his talk to the whole ATA Corps assembled outside one of the hangars, "every aircraft factory in the country would be brought to a standstill and the RAF would be crying out for reinforcements and new machines."

Sir Stafford emphasized the international nature of the ATA as a model for civil aviation after the war: "Then, too," he said, "there is the remarkable fact that neither age nor nationality disqualifies your pilots. Recently I heard of one grandmother in your ranks who was regularly flying some of the fastest and most modern machines with the greatest skill. Disciplined, courageous, and ever-willing you have earned the gratitude of your country."

All European Women Conscripted in Kenya

Recorded by CBS

London, March 3

The Government of Kenya Colony, in East Africa, "has now applied conscription to all European women, the British Radio reported this morning.

The first age-group to be called up is 18 to 21, the broadcast said. Women are specially wanted in the yeomanry.

Drafting of Fathers Due In May, Says Latest Report

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP)—Drafting of fathers is expected to begin in many areas of the United States about May 1, informed officials indicated today, and draft boards generally are expected to induct married men with children into the armed forces by early summer.

These officials, who cannot be quoted by name, said induction of fathers has been made necessary because draft boards are already scraping the bottom of the barrel of single men and married men without children.

Selective service officials acknowledged that some married men with children have already been inducted but added that most of these are men who acquired their dependents after Dec. 8, 1941, or at a time when their selection for the armed forces was imminent.

Other fathers, it was said, may not be inducted without authorization from the Selective Service Headquarters, and it was freely predicted that such authorization would be forthcoming this spring.

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, issued the following order to State Selective Service Directors on Aug. 29:

"Direct local boards that registrants having wives and children, or children with whom they maintain a bona fide family relationship in their home, and providing the status with respect to such dependents was acquired prior to Dec. 8, 1941, and at a time when the registrant's selection was not imminent, shall not be placed in Class 1-A, 1-A-O, or 4-E, until authorized by the Director of Selective Service." (Classes 1-A-O and 4-E are for conscientious objectors.)

It is this order which must be changed before a general draft of fathers with children can take place. When it is changed, it is expected that provision will be made to take fathers with the fewest children first, and to make special arrangements for "hardship cases." Details of such steps, however, remain to be disclosed.

Brown Praises Ration Registrars

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP)—Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown today voiced his gratitude for the "great and distinguished service" rendered by school teachers and school officials in the national registration for War Ration Book Two.

"Once more teachers and school administrators have rallied to the herculean task of registering American consumers for ration books," Mr. Brown wrote in a letter to John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education. "They have given unselfishly of their time and spirit to fulfill this patriotic task.

"With War Ration Book Two, they have undertaken more than the distribution of buying coupons. They have helped millions of Americans to understand the 'why' and 'how' of the point system.

"In commending this great and distinguished service, I am sure that I voice the thanks of a grateful nation to the teachers and schools of America."

6 Germans Arrested In F. B. I. Raids

NEWARK, N. J., March 3 (AP)—Samuel K. McKee, Federal Bureau of Investigation head in New Jersey, announced last night the arrest of six German enemy aliens in raids by Federal agents in 27 North Jersey communities.

Mr. McKee said that wartime contraband, including firearms and ammunition, were found by the raiders, who uncovered also two instances of hoarding. At one home, the agents found 172 pounds of sugar and in a second, 100 cans of food.

One of the aliens rounded up was identified by Mr. McKee as a former German machine gunner in World War I, who told the agents he would not fight for the United States and that he believed Germany was justified in invading Poland and Czechoslovakia, as well as declaring war on the United States.

Walker for Career Man As Postal Affairs Head

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP)—Postmaster General Frank C. Walker told an assembly of Post Office Department employees that he believes his job should be filled by a career man.

Mr. Walker spoke briefly at a ceremony marking the promotion of K. P. Aldrich from chief inspector to first assistant postmaster general, the first time, Mr. Walker said, that the No. 2 job has been filled from the department ranks.

"I think there should be very little disturbance with the postal department," said Mr. Walker, who also is chairman of the Democratic National Committee. "If I had my own way you would have a postmaster general who was a career man. I think it would be a fine thing for the service and a fine thing for the country."

Rubber Special From Nicaragua

Another Dent in Japan's Claimed Monopoly

At an unnamed airport sacks of crude rubber are loaded into a United States Army plane to make a "payload" of strategic importance to the United Nations. The rubber is "tree scrap" from the Castilloa trees of Nicaragua. Other scrap rubber is picked up at airfields in Panama and Guatemala. This rubber is flown to San Antonio, Texas, by Army planes returning "light" from Latin-American missions.

Tons of Crude Rubber Flown To U. S. From Central America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — As every pound of rubber becomes increasingly vital to the war effort of the United Nations, more than 100 tons of crude rubber have been flown into this country from Central America during the last two and a half months.

Utilizing space in northbound Army planes, the crude rubber is coming in from airfields situated deep in the American tropics. More than half of the air-borne tonnage has come from the Republic of Panama. Most of the remainder has been from the Canal Zone and Nicaragua, with a few tons from Guatemala.

From the Canal Zone the rubber thus far brought is seized enemy rubber, now put to work to help defeat the Axis. The remaining crude rubber flown in is in the form of "tree scrap" from the wild Castilloa trees of Central America.

Tree scrap is the coagulated latex that collects at the base of the Castilloa tree after tapping it in herringbone fashion. It is of a lower grade than the smoked sheets of Castilloa prepared from more carefully collected latex that has been first screened free of impurities and then cured by smoking. The tree scrap brings the basic Rubber Reserve Company price of 33 cents a pound.

Throughout the Castilloa region the rubber gatherers assemble a tree scrap and bring it to the airfields. Army planes returning north from the Canal Zone pick up the scrap rubber in 100-pound bags and bring it to San Antonio, Texas.

The tree scrap now being flown out of Central America represents only a fraction of the overall rubber development in those countries. The area contains millions of wild and semi-wild Castilloa trees, with many operations being conducted according to modern methods of screening and curing the latex to produce a higher grade of crude rubber. Thus, the tree scrap collection is only the fringer of a vast development of Central American rubber production expected to yield long-range benefits as well as furnish an immediate wartime source of this material.

Ranging the tropics for every source of rubber, the chicle workers of Central America are also gathering Castilloa rubber. In Guatemala and Yucatan the planes that have been bringing chicle for chewing gum from inaccessible forest regions to river ports are now serving to bring out Castilloa rubber as well.

The Central American republics are among the 17 American rubber-producing countries that have agreed to sell their exportable surplus of rubber to the Rubber Reserve Company. The contracts, running to 1946, set prices ranging from 33 to 45 cents a pound and provide for long-range development of the rubber industry in the Western Hemisphere. Other planes throughout the vast Amazon River basin are engaged in handling crude rubber from the Hevea tree in the continent's major rubber program initiated since the wartime loss of Far Eastern rubber sources.

Mme. Chiang Seeks 'Peace Without Bitterness'

Continued from Page 1

stances" and "society of nations" meaning "association by choice."

"Let us, the United Nations, which have come together by choice, resolve to create a world resting on the pillars of justice, co-existence, co-operation, and mutual respect," she pleaded.

Saying she had been asked by many to give her impressions of America, Mme. Chiang adroitly put into her speech this observation:

"It would be just as irrational for a man to claim he was self-made as for a nation to believe it could be self-sufficient."

She also said that through innumerable letters and messages from men, women, and children in all walks of life received since she came to the United States, she had become aware "of the affection and friendship which your people have for ours."

Addressing the mass meeting along with eight other governors, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts said that "Mme. Chiang did us a great honor when she chose to pursue her education in Massachusetts." Pointing to the part education plays in building freedom, he expressed the hope that it will always remain "free from interference of government and open to all the people of the world in order that we may all become better and more trusting friends."

"Nothing could be swifter or more complete or more gratifying than the conquest of America by Mme. Chiang," said Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York.

Lieut. Gen. H. H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air Forces, recently back from Chungking, revealed that United Nations plans call for "widescale bombing of Japan itself — bombing of all Japanese plane factories, rail centers, shipyards, munitions dumps and docks —bombing day after day and night after night—bombing with complete and utter havoc, bombing to insure the total destruction of this enemy on his own soil."

Other Governors Speak

Others governors who spoke were Charles Edison, New Jersey; Raymond E. Baldwin, Connecticut; J. Howard McGrath, Rhode Island; Edward Martin, Pennsylvania; Sumner Sewall, Maine; Robert O. Blood, New Hampshire, and William H. Wills, Vermont.

Before going to Madison Square Garden, Mme. Chiang gave a private audience in her hotel suite to the governors and other speakers here for the rally.

Proceeds from the mass meeting will go to China.

Serving as an honor guard for Mme. Chiang at the hall were a group of 15 "Flying Tigers," members of the American volunteer group of fliers whose honorary commander she was until they were absorbed into the American Army last July. She still refers to them as "my boys."

Also adding color to the occasion was a processional of Chinese girls in native costumes carrying lighted lanterns while amber, blue and violet spotlights played upon them.

Knox Hits Delay on Output By Factor of Absenteeism

Continued from Page 1

by no means as bad as is commonly supposed," Mr. Knox said.

Outspoken congressional concern on the subject is having a salutary effect.

"Time lost due to absenteeism is many times greater," Mr. Knox said, "than the time lost due to strikes or sit-downs."

Asked to give the causes of absenteeism, Secretary Knox said incomplete studies indicated the following reasons:

1. Bad transportation.
2. Bad housing.
3. Long hours of work.
4. Monotony of jobs.
5. Time off for shopping, banking, dentistry, etc.
6. Fatigue, particularly for older workers.
7. Lack of entertainment.
8. Visits to familnes ("that you can't stop," he interpolated).
9. Intermittent work, as, for instance, on farms.
10. Care of children.
11. Dissipation.
12 Earning more money.

Offering statistics on manpower losses due to absenteeism witness said:

"The loss of production due to absenteeism has been increasing during the past year, rather than decreasing."

Increase in Year

"For the principal navy yards and industrial stations which were employing, as of January, 1943, about 347,000 workers (excluding clerical), the comparison shows that in April, 1942, the over-all of the total absentee rate was 8.9 per cent while in January, 1943, it was 9.4 per cent."

Including the "white-collar workers," the figure for three months ended Dec. 31, 1942, was 9.7 per cent.

Mr. Knox hastened to explain however that this exaggerated the story for of the above percentages "4 per cent comes under the categories of authorized or justified absences . . . leaving about 5.7 per cent of probable unjustifiable absenteeism.

"This is far too high," he added, "and every effort must and will be made to reduce every bit of unjustified absenteeism in the naval establishment."

No Easy Remedy

Even so, Mr. Knox said that the rate is only one half of what it was in World War I.

Naval shore establishments average 52 to 54 hours of work a week, the Secretary said.

"The more I get into it the more difficult the remedy appears," Mr. Knox confessed at one point. Employment of women might increase the absentee rate, he agreed. The absentee ratio for women, according to one estimate, is from 1½ per cent to 2 per cent higher than men.

Absenteeism is "an intricate, involved thing," he said, warning that blanket legislation "may do grave injustice." He did not propose any specific penalty plan, but warned that the proposed Johnson bill might increase paper work and concentration of a new bureau in Washington which, he said, he "very violently opposed." He urged the authority be turned over to local districts.

Might Dock Wages

Members of the House committee seemed divided over the Johnson bill, though they praised Mr. Knox's testimony. Several cited British experience. Representative Michael J. Bradley (D) of Pennsylvania asked if it were true that the absentee rate in British coal mines is 12.5 per cent. Representative Melvin J. Maas (R) of Minnesota, who visited Britain, recalled that unexcused absence from an essential industry is a "criminal offense," punishable by law.

Several times Secretary Knox cited the sacrifices of American armed forces abroad as against the chronic absentee who, he said, represents only a small factor in total working forces. Absenteeism "is most serious," he said. "The place to hit them is in their pocketbook. If you dock their wages you are hitting them where it hurts."

At one point Mr. Knox blamed "Congress" for giving Navy Yard workers 26 days' vacation and 15 days' sick leave which he said is "too much in time of war." Workers in private yards got nothing like such generous treatment, he said.

Mr. Knox said unions were not responsible for absenteeism and declared that the unions had made substantial efforts to combat the growing menace to American war production.

Increased employment of women and men of substandard health was partially responsible for present conditions in war plants, he said.

Australia to Feed U. S. Pacific Force

CANBERRA, Australia, March 3 (AP)—Supply Minister John A. Beasley announced today that Australia had accepted the responsibility of feeding United States forces in this country and throughout the South and Southwest Pacific areas and said he had authorized purchase of $64,000,000 of provisions.

He declared the armed forces in the Southwest Pacific, which include the troops in the Solomons, New Guinea, and other islands, had food reserves to meet any war situation.

Australia will spend $220,000,000 during the current financial year under a Lease-Lend arrangement to maintain United States forces, J. B. Chifley, Finance Minister, told Parliament.

He said that up to Jan. 1 $110,180,000 had been spent in the Australian program of providing airdromes, camp and hospital accommodations, rations, repairs for aircraft, ships and vehicles, general supplies, seaport services, and rail, air, and sea transportation.

Nazi Films a 'Must'

WASHINGTON, March 3 (ONA)—In Oslo it's now a crime to walk out on a German film. The Nazi occupation authorities in the Norwegian Capital term in a "demonstration against the new order," punishable by two to six months' imprisonment.

The report was broadcast by the Moscow radio and quoted by the Office of War Information.

The broadcast added that in one German city the authorities encountered "what they termed the disrespectful attitude of Germans toward German war bulletins." A decree was said to have been issued requiring all persons on the streets to stop while the High Command communiqués are broadcast at 2 and 8 p. m.

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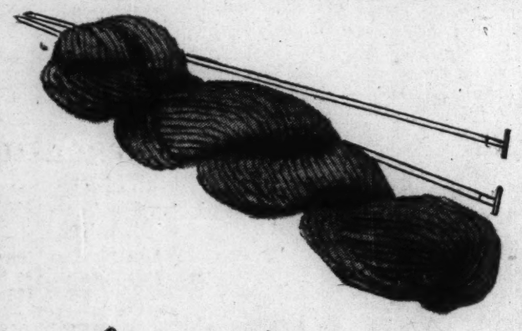

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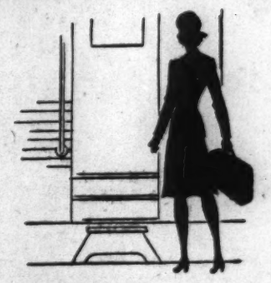
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Car space is so limited, we certainly do appreciate the thoughtfulness of passengers who carry just as little luggage as they can.
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The Christian Science Monitor's Film Guide

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ACROSS THE PACIFIC — Impressive action thriller in which Humphrey Bogart pits himself against ruthless men working for Japan.—M.

AIR FORCE—Hazardous adventures of a bomber and her crew. One of Hollywood's best films about World War II.—M. Y.

AMAZING MRS. HOLIDAY—Deanna Durbin shines in serious role, with songs, as American girl who rescues nine refugee children from China. She masquerades as widow, with many amusing results.—M. Y. C.

ANDY HARDY'S DOUBLE LIFE—Andy winds up his affairs in Carvel and departs for college. Amusing, occasionally touching, sometimes overdone.—M. Y. C.

ARABIAN NIGHTS — Tongue-in-cheek tale about Haroun, Scheherazade, Sinbad, Aladdin, et al.—M. Y.

ARMY SURGEON—Pretty Army nurse and two rival soldiers in a World War I romance.—M. Y.

AVENGERS—Conventional war melodrama, set in Norway.—M. Y.

BERLIN CORRESPONDENT—The Gestapo is foiled right and left.—M. Y.

BETWEEN US GIRLS—Amusing and frequently hilarious farce. Expertly mischievous performance by Diana Barrymore.—M. Y.

BIG STREET—Fantasy about a bus boy's devotion to an injured night club singer unaware of his sacrifices. —M.

BLACK SWAN—Rafael Sabatini's pirate story in Technicolor with trimmings. —M. Y.

BOOGIE MAN WILL GET YOU—Burlesque of horror films, amusing in its way.—M. Y.

BUSES ROAR—Melodrama about saboteur's efforts to plant bomb on bus.—M. Y.

CAIRO—Burlesque of spy melodramas with vocal interludes.—M. Y.

CAREFUL, SOFT SHOULDERS—Farce melodrama about a Washington lady who turns spy.—M. Y.

CASABLANCA—Absorbing melodrama about Nazi-hunted refugees who haunt a tough American's saloon while awaiting passage to Lisbon.—M.

CAT PEOPLE—Witchcraft melodrama in modern setting, cleverly told and directed, plausibly acted.—M. Y.

CHETNIKS—Effort to honor Draja Mikhailovich and his Yugoslav guerrillas results in tame war melodrama.—M. Y.

CHINA GIRL—Melodrama about U. S. newsreelman and Chinese teacher's daughter, against war background. Realistic bombing climax.—M. Y.

COMMANDOS STRIKE AT DAWN—Sincere, moving, and exciting story of battle against Nazi invaders.—M, Y.

CRYSTAL BALL—Comedy about poor girl trying to marry rich man. Dull and unpleasant.—M.

DESPERATE JOURNEY—Implausibility, speed, and excitement as RAF bomber crew, brought down over Germany, escape to England.—M. Y.

DEVIL WITH HITLER — Burlesque in which Satan tricks Hitler into performing a good deed. Sparingly funny.—M. Y.

EYES IN THE NIGHT—Uncommonly good melodrama in which blind detective and his dog solve mystery. —M. Y.

EYES OF THE UNDERWORLD—Honest police chief is framed and cleared in 61 minutes.—M. Y.

FALCON'S BROTHER — Tom Conway takes over from George Sanders in RKO's mystery series.—M. Y.

FIGHTING FRONTIER—Daring cowboy poses as outlaw and captures bandits in satisfactory minor Western.—M. Y. C.

FLIGHT FOR FREEDOM—Made reckless by lover's fickleness, girl aviator tragically pilots ship to disaster in far Pacific on Navy mission.—M.

FLYING FORTRESS — Mediocre film about Yanks in the R. A. F., climaxed by raid over Berlin.—M. Y.

FLYING TIGERS—Exciting aerial shots and foreword written by Chiang Kai-shek decorate romantic melodrama about two A. V. G. airmen and a pretty nurse in China.—M. Y.

FOREST RANGERS — Forest fires in Technicolor, with artificial triangle plot.—M. Y.

FOR ME AND MY GAL—Memento of vaudeville's former days. Plenty of old songs, interspersed with tribulations of hero and heroine.—M. Y.

FRIENDLY ENEMIES — Old-fashioned comedy-drama hokum.—M. Y.

GENTLEMAN JIM—Brawling action comedy which traces, with some inaccuracies, the career of prizefighter Corbett.—M. Y.

GEORGE WASHINGTON SLEPT HERE —Fairly funny farce about modern pioneers in Pennsylvania.—M. Y.

GET HEP to LOVE—Gloria Jean retires from the concert stage for a romantic high school career.—M. Y.

GIRL TROUBLE—Romantic farce about a South American in New York to borrow millions for his rubber plantations.—M.

GIVE OUT, SISTERS—Slender musical comedy with rousing song numbers for conclusion, some lively dancing, but stereotyped plot.—M. Y.

GLASS KEY — Brutal and cynical crime melodrama.—M.

HIDDEN HAND—Melodrama about deranged murderer. Weak in story, direction and acting.—M.

HARD WAY—Ruthless heroine maneuvers sister-in-law from poverty to theatrical fame. Candid but sordid study, well acted.—M.

HERE WE GO AGAIN—Comedy designed for Bergen-McCarthy and Fibber McGee-Molly fans.—M. Y.

HITLER'S CHILDREN—Tragic story of effect upon boy and girl in Germany of Führer's systematic education of youth.—M. Y.

HOW'S ABOUT IT?—Tin Pan Alley romance that will be enjoyed by those who like Andrews Sisters' style of warbling.—M. Y. C.

ICE-CAPADES—Story of country girl, battling city slickers, subordinated to specialty and chorus numbers on ice. Fun for skating fans.—M. Y. C.

ICELAND—Music and skating, with an Icelandic romance between Sonja Henie and a U. S. Marine.—M. Y.

I MARRIED AN ANGEL — Loosely woven musical, with unhappy air of sophistication and poor taste.—M.

I MARRIED A WITCH—René Clair film of a New Englander who marries the witch his ancestor cursed. Light, amusing, with one hilarious sequence. Occasionally suggestive.—M. Y.

I WAKE UP SCREAMING — Tense melodrama, technically better done than average, building atmosphere of grimness and foreboding.—M.

IMMORTAL SERGEANT—Libyan desert war story, weakened by clichés and romantic interludes.—M. Y.

INVISIBLE AGENT—Spy story utilizing camera tricks. A mixture of brutality and Keystone comedy.—M. Y.

IN WHICH WE SERVE — Gallant and moving story of British destroyer, the men who operate it, the homes they guard. Notable acting.—M. Y.

INVADERS—British film, produced in Canada, about six marooned U-boat seamen. Well acted and photographed, exciting on occasion, but not overcredible.—M. Y.

IT COMES UP LOVE—Modestly amusing Gloria Jean comedy romance with songs.—M. Y. C.

JACARE—Camera record of expedition up the Amazon to capture alligators and other creatures.—M. Y.

JACKASS MAIL — Customary Wallace comedy melodrama.—M. Y.

JOE SMITH, AMERICAN — Domestic comedy and action drama skilfully interwoven with legitimate patriotic theme. Some brutality.—M. Y.

JOURNEY FOR MARGARET—Story of correspondent and wife who adopt war-orphaned children in England. Slow-paced and emotional narrative. Two delightful youngsters in cast.—M. Y.

JOURNEY INTO FEAR—Orson Welles in a good mystery thriller as a Turkish secret agent who protects an American armament engineer from Nazi agents.—M. Y.

KING'S ROW — Rehearsal of human misery, with insanity, murder and suicide piled on one another.—M.

LADY IN A JAM — Fluffy and often hilarious satirical farce. Delightfully acted.—M. Y.

LADY IS WAITING — Begins with amusing comedy—ends with overdone pathos, centering on hospital operation.—M. Y.

LADY GANGSTER — Mediocre crime melodrama.—M.

LIFE BEGINS AT 8:30—Well written and acted, somewhat sentimental story of how actors's alcoholism marred his career and his daughter's happiness.—M.

LOVES OF EDGAR ALLAN POE—John Shepperd's performances as Poe distinguishes film which, though relatively accurate, misses cinematic possibilities.—M. Y.

LUCKY JORDAN—Melodrama in which drafted racketeer goes A.W.O.L., sees the light, and nabs spies.—M.

MAD MARTINDALES—Slapdash farce against backgrounds of early twentieth century.—M. Y.

MAGNIFICENT AMBERSONS — Orson Welles drama about proud rich family which rides for fall. Several good performances.—M.

MAGNIFICENT DOPE—Intermittently amusing farce in which rustic teaches some New Yorkers to relax.—M. Y.

MAISIE GETS HER MAN—Mildly entertaining episode. Down-at-heel characters, a would-be vaudevillian, and a swindler figure in story.—M. Y.

MAJOR AND THE MINOR—Vehicle farce, sometimes uproarious, occasionally in questionable taste.—M. Y.

MAN ANIMAL — Academic freedom, entrenched trusteeship, and football involved in campus free-for-all. Resulting fun almost always excellent. There is one lengthy sequence of intoxication.—M. Y.

MAN IN THE TRUNK—Fairly bright reworking of mystery comedy in which revenant helps solve his own murder.—M. Y.

MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER — Comedy of insult, Monty Woolley repeats his Broadway performance with benefit of close-ups. Entertaining of its kind.—M. Y.

MARGIN FOR ERROR—Murder mystery with pseudo-political overtones. Not too successful derivation from play.—M. Y.

MASHENKA—Tenderly told, charmingly acted love story which concludes amid scenes on Russo-Finnish front. —M. Y.

MAYOR OF 44TH STREET—Pedestrian melodrama with swing music interludes Hoodlumism featured in story. —M.

McGUERINS FROM BROOKLYN—William Bendix in robust fun among the taxidrivers, with domestic entanglements straightened out at Max Baer's health farm.—M. Y.

MEANEST MAN IN THE WORLD—Jack Benny tries to be mean (but it goes against his nature) in a fairly amusing farce.—M. Y. C.

MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose tale about carnival rider who becomes great ballerina.—M.

MEXICAN SPITFIRE'S ELEPHANT — Another triangle of scrambled identities involving Uncle Matt, the bibulous Lord Epping, and Carmalita. Jewel smugglers, too.—M.

MOKEY — Restraint and sincerity in story of young wife who begins to understand little stepson before too late. Unpretentious, affecting.—M. Y.

MOON AND SIXPENCE—Candid, unorthodox, frequently amazing, and not altogether successful film about broker who deserts family to become painter. Excellent performance by George Sanders.—M.

MRS. MINIVER—Notable film, combining humor, pathos, romance, and tragedy in story which pictures effect of war on English family.—M. Y. C.

MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH—Combination of sentiment, juvenile comedy, and slapstick farce, done as a period piece of the 90's—M. Y.

MY SISTER EILEEN—Amusing farce, Questionable taste.—M.

NIGHT MONSTER — Horror murder mystery, dabbling in "occultism" with aid of camera.—M.

NIGHT TO REMEMBER—Fairly amusing mystery farce about murder and blackmail in a Greenwich Village basement flat.—M. Y.

NOW, VOYAGER—Shallow but entertaining romantic melodrama in which duckling, counseled by psychologist becomes swan.—M.

ONCE UPON A HONEYMOON—American ex-burlesque dancer rescued from Quisling husband by American newsman. Long, fairly entertainingg, romantic comedy drama, Jewish persecution made subject of attempted humor in some scenes.—M. Y.

ONE OF OUR AIRCRAFT IS MISSING —Exciting and well-acted account of escape of six RAF airmen from Netherlands.—M. Y.

ORCHESTRA WIVES—Pleasant comedy decorations, some well-played tunes, and whirlwind dance finish; but singularly unpleasant story.—M.

OVER MY DEAD BODY—Burlesque in which author of mystery thrillers finds himself suspected of murder. Moderately amusing.—M. Y.

PACIFIC RENDEZVOUS — Naval code expert deciphers message to save American transport.—M. Y.

PALM BEACH STORY — Preston Sturges slapstick and satire in a farce about a struggling inventor and his wife. Sometimes in poor taste.—M.

PANAMA HATTIE — Mildly entertaining musical. One distasteful song.—M. Y.

PARDON MY SARONG — Abbott and Costello do their best, with little avail, to brighten a dull and occasionally offensive farce.—M.

PASHA'S WIVES—Atmospherically effective at outset, but grows less interesting. Well acted.—M. Y.

PIED PIPER—Stirring melodrama of children in flight before Nazi invasion. Excellent propaganda.—M. Y. C.

PITTSBURGH — Comedy melodrama about a couple of tough miners, their girl, their ambitions, and the war. Rough but entertaining.—M. Y.

PLAYMATES—John Barrymore's burlesque of himself and Kay Kyser's version of "Romeo and Juliet."—M. Y.

POWDER TOWN — Absent-minded professor versus spies.—M. Y.

POWER OF THE PRESS—Well meant but lurid melodrama about the dangers of irresponsible journalism. —M. Y.

POWERS GIRL — Comedy romance about photographer and two sisters, one of whom wants to be model. Benny Goodman's "hot licks" welcome.—M.

PRIDE OF THE YANKEES—Incidents in life of Lou Gehrig. Entertaining, moving, and generally accurate; acted with warmth and sincerity. Several exciting baseball sequences. —M. Y. C.

PRIORITIES ON PARADE—Minor effort but low comedy is amusing in spots.—M. Y.

PRISON MUTINY—Slightly artificial prison reform melodrama.—M. Y.

QUIET, PLEASE—MURDER—Killer explains crimes by saying he enjoyed the fear of knowing he would be caught. He is.—M.

RANDOM HARVEST—Shell-shock victim marries girl who rehabilitates him. Struck by taxi, he remembers his real identity and nearly marries another girl. Long and sentimental. —M. Y.

RAVAGED EARTH—Record of Japanese brutalities in China, particularly Shanghai. Excessively gruesome.—M.

REAP THE WILD WIND—Over-long film telling of fight of lawyers against ship-wrecking pirates off Florida Keys in 1840's.—M. Y. C.

RED TANKS—Moderately interesting lesson in Soviet tank tactics, with several exciting moments.—M. Y.

REMARKABLE ANDREW—Staunch admirer receives "visitation" from the old warrior. Not entirely successful fantasy, but stimulating with high intentions.—M. Y.

ROAD TO MOROCCO—Crosby-Hope hilarity in romantic lands.—M. Y.

SALUDOS AMIGOS — Superb Disney travelogue in South America. Amusing, entertaining, and instructive.—M. Y. C.

SECRET ENEMIES—G-men get Nazi in 59 minutes of familiar action melodrama.—M. Y.

SECRETS OF THE UNDERGROUND—Unpretentious yet well-made topical murder mystery, solved by romantic district attorney and girl reporter.—M. Y.

SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE—Musical, less entertaining than might have been hoped from its radio, popular band, vaudeville, and military trimmings.—M. Y.

SEVEN MILES FROM ALCATRAZ—Escaped convicts, still patriotic, beat up Nazi agents and save the plans. Minor melodrama.—M.Y.

SEVEN SWEETHEARTS — Tulip time and romance. Heavily sentimental.—M. Y.

SHADOW OF A DOUBT—Super Hitchcock thriller. Script, photography and acting excellent.—M. Y.

SHANGHAI GESTURE—Slow, bombastic, and absurdly melodramatic, —M.

SHERLOCK HOLMES AND THE SECRET WEAPON—Sherlock rescues Swiss inventor from Gestapo and Moriarty. Elementary.—M. Y.

HERLOCK HOLMES AND THE VOICE OF TERROR—Saboteur melodrama with war background.—M. Y.

SHIP AHOY — Musical with dancers and comedians on job of tracking down spies.—M. Y.

SIEGE OF LENINGRAD—Russian documentary of heroism of city's people in resisting Nazi attacks for 15 months and finally driving away the invaders.—M. Y.

SIN TOWN—Frontier boom town stuff. —M.

SOMETHING TO SHOUT ABOUT—Vaudeville returns in a backstage musical which displays some good incidental talent. Cole Porter songs. —M. Y.

SOMEWHERE I'LL FIND YOU—Offensive melodrama about a foreign correspondent and a girl. Faked scenes of Bataan.—M.

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE—Steadily entertaining British melodrama of return of vital war machines from France.—M. Y.

SPY SHIP—Melodrama about spies and fifth columnists.—M.

SQUADRON LEADER X — English melodrama of the chase, skilfully done, with British hot on trail of tricky Nazi flier.—M. Y.

Robert Morley

As Charles James Fox in "The Young Mr. Pitt."

STAND BY FOR ACTION—Entertaining war melodrama with amusing comedy touches and some first-rate acting. Plausibility derives more from players than plot.—M. Y.

STAR SPANGLED RHYTHM — Super all-star production in which some 43 of Paramount's headliners participate. If at first you don't see what you like, just wait a minute.—M. Y.

STREET OF CHANCE—Man who has lost memory, discovers he is wanted for murder and attempts to prove innocence. Tersely directed, well acted. Some morbid aspects.—M.

STRICTLY IN THE GROOVE—Musical about another of the younger generation who convinces his elders of the commercial advantages of swing.—M. Y.

TALES OF MANHATTAN—Tale of the progress of a tail coat from tailor's dummy to scarecrow. One scene in poor taste.—M.

TENNESSEE JOHNSON—Biographical drama of post-Civil War history, making President Johnson martyr in democracy's cause. Well acted.—M. Y. C.

THEY ALL KISSED THE BRIDE—Antic farce-comedy designed to balance delicately on edge of indecency. Contains prolonged scene of intoxication.—M.

THEY DIED WITH THEIR BOOTS ON —Lengthy account of General Custer, with considerable historical inaccuracy. Exciting cavalry charges.—M. Y.

THIS ABOVE ALL—Romance against war background. Prettily done and well acted, but point of novel is lost. —M. Y.

THIS GUN FOR HIRE—Story of hired killer. Fantastic at times, often cinematically shrewd and effective. Much brutality.—M.

THIS IS THE ENEMY—Soviet view of German barbarism. Propaganda, but capably directed and brilliantly acted.—M. Y.

THROUGH DIFFERENT EYES — Mystery melodrama with a somewhat implausible story but expert acting by Frank Craven.—M. Y.

THUNDER BIRDS—Technicolor and romances decorate an RAF trainee's course in Arizona.—M. Y.

TIME TO KILL — Routine Michael Shayne whodunit.—M. Y.

TISH—Tish loses her flavor in a sentimental comedy.—M. Y.

TRUCK BUSTERS — Third-rate melodrama about independents vs. racketeering monopolists.—M. Y.

TWO WEEKS TO LIVE—Lum 'n' Abner fans will enjoy this farce about their heroes' efforts to get quick money out of hair-raising adventures.—M. Y. C.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS — Comedy drama with political character value and dramatic interest which have been only partially realized. Considerable drinking.—M.

UNITED WE STAND—Grim record of aggression from Versailles to 1941.—M. Y.

VANISHING VIRGINIAN — Leisurely yarn about a judge recording comic and sentimental episodes.—M.

WAKE ISLAND — Impressive re-creation of historic defense. Some fiction, but on the whole well written, directed and acted with sincerity.—M. Y.

WAR AGAINST MRS. HADLEY—Story about a self-centered woman who finds that the war is more important than her personal desires. Skilfully acted but plot lacks suspense.—M. Y.

WE ARE THE MARINES—Interesting, full-length March of Time film about making of a Marine. A few battle scenes.—M. Y.

WEEK END IN HAVANA—Light musical romance in Technicolor. Beaching of cruise ship is springboard for story set in night clubs and casinos of Havana, as visualized in Hollywood.—M. Y.

WE GO WEST — Minor comedy with melodramatic decorations, recounting the adventures of a pair of motorcycle policemen.—M. Y.

WHAT'S COOKIN'?—Swing musical pot boiler.—M. Y.

WHEN JOHNNY COMES MARCHING HOME — Soldier hero on furlough briefly mistaken for a deserter. Minor musical.—M. Y. C.

WHISPERING GHOSTS — One of the funnier farce thrillers about make-believe detective on trail of killers. —M. Y.

WHISTLING IN DIXIE—Timid radio sleuth trails a murderer in entertaining knockabout mystery farce.—M. Y.

WHITE CARGO—Adaptation of Leon Gordon's stage play of white men in the tropics.—M.

WHO DONE IT?—Abbott and Costello brighten up the murder mystery business.—M. Y.

WHO IS HOPE SCHUYLER?—Formula murder mystery—M. Y.

WIFE TAKES A FLIER—Farce about American RAF flier grounded in Holland.—M.

WINGS AND THE WOMAN — Amy Johnson's pioneering achievements in aviation and her brief marriage. Candid, intelligent.—M. Y.

WINGS FOR THE EAGLE—Shots of plane construction interrupt triangle comedy with morale-building overtones.—M. Y.

WOMAN OF THE YEAR—Romantic slapstick about lady pundit married to sports writer. Drinking sequences and some innuendo. Acting and direction skillful.—M.

WORLD AT WAR—Useful, instructive, history of war from Manchuria to Pearl Harbor.—M. Y.

YANKEE DOODLE DANDY — James Cagney's superb playing and dancing plus George M. Cohan's tunes dominate biography of song-and-dance man. Entertaining musical.—M. Y. C.

YANK AT ETON — Mickey Rooney playing type of obnoxious American.—M. Y. C.

YOU CAN'T BEAT THE LAW—Slightly artificial prison reform melodrama.—M. Y.

YOU CAN'T ESCAPE FOREVER—Managing editor and girl reporter versus black market gangsters. Rough, rapid melodrama.—M. Y.

YOU WERE NEVER LOVELIER—Astaire-Hayworth romance trips light fantastic to Jerome Kern score in sparkling musical.—M. Y.

YOUNG AND WILLING — Passable farce about three girls and three boys, all stagestruck, who make good. —M. Y.

YOU'RE TELLING ME—Mainly Hugh Herbert with varied assortment of antics—M. Y.

NINE BACHELORS—Guitry farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M. Y.

Recent Releases

HI, BUDDY—Unpretentious musical with singing and dancing specialties by Robert Paige and Harriet Hilliard; with Dick Foran.—M. Y. C.

JUNIOR ARMY—Freddie Bartholomew and the Dead End Kids unmask a Nazi agent.—M. Y. C.

LUCKY LEGS—Playboy bequeaths a million to a show girl, who becomes romantically interested in the lawyer hired by relatives to contest the will. Racketeers also make a play for the money. Idle hour fluff.—M. Y.

MAN OF COURAGE—Well-made routine whodunit about a wife falsely accused of killing husband.—M.

ONE DANGEROUS NIGHT—The Lone Wolf, reformed robber, falsely accused this time, slickly catches the murderer for the cops.—M. Y.

RIDERS OF THE NORTHWEST MOUNTED—Action picture with scenic setting. Russell Hayden wins reinstatement in the Mounties by unmasking fur thieves.—M. Y. C.

RIDING THROUGH NEVADA—The Bandits bite the dust soon after the postal inspector picks up their trail.—M. Y. C.

THEY GOT ME COVERED—Amusing light entertainment about a foreign correspondent who loses his job and tries to reinstate himself by running down a Nazi ring in Washington. Farcical situations and an abundance of snappy repartee in Bob Hope's familiar style.—M. Y.

YOUNG MR. PITT—Lavish, handsome, somewhat overlengthy drama in which Pitt's leadership of England against Napoleon parallels, by implication, contemporary events. Well acted and directed, and generally accurate.—M. Y.

what is

the most suspenseful drama of the year?

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Keeper of the Flame

Big M-G-M Hit Coming Soon!

Growing Army of War Workers Will Need Those Spare Rooms

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Clean up those spare rooms. Make over those shabby dwellings into homey cubicles. Help the nation locate living space for defense workers within the 73 per cent of American cities lacking in sufficient single-family homes and the 63 per cent reporting an undersupply of apartments.

Get the advice on how to do all this from architects and technicians provided free of cost to all interested home owners.

That is the sum and substance of 50 per cent of the housing news emanating these days from national housing agencies, special correspondents, Associated Press dispatches, mortgage bankers and the National Association of Real Estate Boards in Chicago. In places like San Francisco, it's not just a housing shortage they talk about, it's one of the worst home droughts in history.

Modern Homes

Staggering is the word for the volume of housing already being done. But it falls far short of describing the volume of housing needed and planned for the future. Los Angeles, Chicago and San Francisco stand out in the reports as typical of the composite housing picture. In the last four-and-one-half years, for instance, Los Angeles has built enough homes to have housed its entire population in 1880. What began as one low-incomed housing development moving out of sub-standard homes has turned into $30,000,000 worth of new homes for war workers. And they are modern residential units of charm and distinction.

Nine developments originally started as slum clearance projects have wound up as communities for defense workers. A tenth is currently operated as a low-incomed development. Six other units are being built for the Federal government, which means that altogether facilities for housing 33,000 people have been or are being provided.

In the San Francisco Bay district, people are living and sleeping in tents, shacks, basements, refrigerator lockers, trailers and automobiles. The OPA recently found 16 persons living in one four-room apartment. Many are quitting their defense jobs rather than live under such conditions. Here is one story of housing lack which is being countered with only scant success by conversions of existing homes into multiple rooms for rent.

Emergency Bureau

Miami, Fla., has set up an emergency housing bureau as the result of the evacuation of five hotels on one week's notice for occupancy by the United States Navy. According to the records, 388 hotels in this district have already been absorbed by the government for its several branches of services. Signs in bus depots, railroad stations and air terminals direct newcomers to the emergency bureau.

Worn-out housing is one of Chicago's biggest problems these days, when to get a new house comes under government quotas.

Looking over the city's stock of dwellings the Chicago Plan Commission found that 5,200 units become unfit for occupancy every year, which means that available housing is dwindling rapidly even without a war emergency. Thus, with new families pouring in, the search for existing home conversions into rental space becomes more important.

The Plan Commission reported that there were only 12,000 vacancies in Chicago today, and these came under the heading of "statistical" vacancies, or those classified as under the American standard of living. Some 2,000 are termed unfit for occupancy, 4,800 have no private bathrooms, kitchens and other conveniences and others are much too large for the average family income.

Chicago thinks the answer is a new quota from the national housing agency which decides where new housing is needed.

Conversions

The local campaign for conversion has brought about 1,000 registrations from families willing to co-operate. Of this number some 700 have been referred to the Home Owners Loan Corporation for financing. But the Plan Commission doesn't anticipate that conversions will solve the problem.

While it is physically possible, the Commission believed, to house thousands of war workers through the share-the-home plan, it is held highly inconvenient for families unless they are in need of money or able to get along easily with strangers in their houses.

Summing up the nation's war housing activities, the Mortgage Bankers Association presented the following factual release: $2,000,000,000 appropriated or made available by Congress for publicly-financed housing for war workers as of Dec. 31, 1942, . . . 216,000 housing units completed and as many scheduled for completion with more planning in the offing.

Metal Conservator

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Refrigerator Made of Wood

And, according to its wartime producers, this pressed wood product is not only 10 per cent more efficient than its metal counterpart, but it saves 139 pounds of critical metals.

U. S. Census Shows German No. 1 'Mother Tongue'

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP)—An analysis of 1940 census returns showed that German was the foreign mother tongue most frequently spoken in American homes, with Italian ranking second and Polish third, the Census Bureau reports.

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H.

Saroyan on the Screen—Films for Boston—Current Art Show—Opera

'The Human Comedy' Hailed At Premiere in New York

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

There are few of the customary movie cues for applause in "The Human Comedy," the screen play written by Howard Estabrook from William Saroyan's novel, made by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, and now on view at the Astor Theater. Instead of being a motion picture built up of familiar Hollywood patterns, this one seems rather like a loosely knit scenario for a motion picture to be produced, as it were, by the spectator out of his own thoughts and memories.

To give some notion of the general nature of the story, one might say that "The Human Comedy" pictures three ages of man, mainly, in its biographical anecdotes of the three sons of Mrs. Macauley: Marcus, who is old enough to have gone to war; Homer, who is in high school, and Ulysses, who has just emerged into short pants. Mr. Saroyan lets the spectator tag around after these three.

* * *

We see Marcus on a troop train, confident that he knows what he wants to do after the war: go back to his home town, Ithaca, California, and marry his sweetheart Mary.

We follow Homer to school after seeing him at his breakfast, and after school go with him to the telegraph office, where he works as a messenger boy evenings to help support the fatherless family, and all the while hear him working out what he thinks about life in general and his little circle in particular.

Finally, we run about with Ulysses, and hear his questions about the world he has just become aware of, joining in his wonder at his inexplicable experiences and his puzzlement over words that mean things he doesn't understand.

* * *

Out of all these episodes each spectator will come upon a meaning sufficient to himself as an individual. For the purpose of this report the writer, then, may remark that Mr. Saroyan appears to have sought to evoke a message rather than to enforce one—and that is that all men and women are brothers and sisters in a world that can survive only if people cultivate kindness.

Mickey Rooney reaches beyond anything he has done before. Always he appears as Homer to be thinking things through, yet a healthy boyishness is ever behind all that he does. He touches a new note of compassion in his scene with the Italian woman who could read no English, and whom he must tell of her son's passing.

Fay Bainter as the mother was like a balance wheel for the whole family; ever busy, quietly understanding, and never obtruding the woman's own sadness. She is troubled only to know what to do for the poor in spirit. Van Johnson's Marcus is the symbol of a million boys doing their duty in the war, but with thoughts ever of those left behind.

* * *

Marcus touchingly makes a pal of Robey George, an orphan, and gives him "a life, a family, and a place to live," through their many talks of Ithaca and the people waiting for them there. John Craven's Tobey is one of the most touching and inspiring in a film that great numbers of people will take to their hearts. One can't be sure how much consolation the story will have for some parents whose sons do not come back from the war. That is one of the elements of the story that individual spectators will supply for themselves.

As for Ulysses, he is likely to be folded to the general bosom, thanks to the child talk that has been given him to speak and the wonder that little Jack Jenkins is able to express. There is the strangest blank look on his face when he doesn't understand, and when a thing does become clear there comes at times a smile as expansive as the dawn of a fair day.

Donna Reed as Bess Macauley and Dorothy Morris as Mary Arena, encouraged doubtless by the sensitive direction of Clarence Brown, never convey a hint of the usual Hollywood ingénue. It is as if Mr. Brown sought to give his spectators living, not movie, symbols. He must have encouraged Frank Morgan to put aside the familiar mannerisms, and build up a rich character out of the old telegrapher.

Numerous other performances call for commendation, including Mary Nash's severe and keen schoolmistress, and Marsha Hunt's flowerlike Diana, who tames Tom Spangler, the class-conscious young telegraph executive (strongly played by James Craig), when he finds that she likes him even if he won't wear a tie.

Though one may question the usefulness of a commentary by the father of the Macauley family who has passed on, and may wonder if the film would not be surer in its effect for general audiences if some of the minor scenes that have nothing to do with Marcus and Homer were omitted, there would seem no question that "The Human Comedy" is a unique and important achievement in motion pictures.

Ronald Colman and Susan Peters

In "Random Harvest," continuing for a second week at the State and Orpheum.

© Universal

Group From 'Shadow of a Doubt'

Teresa Wright, Macdonald Carey, Joseph Cotten, and Patricia Collinge in Alfred Hitchcock's new film coming Thursday to the Keith Boston.

Haden Prints On Exhibition At Library

A selection of prints by Seymour Haden, chosen from the Wiggin Collection, will be on exhibition at the Boston Public Library through March.

Sir Francis Seymour Haden was a surgeon and an etcher. For him print making was not a mere avocation. He was a first-class draftsman. Through association with his brother-in-law, James McNeill Whistler, he was inspired to experiment on the plate. The two sketched a good deal together and each probed the possibilities of the bitten line. Both went far in restoring the art of etching to its due rank, for since the days of Rembrandt the medium had lapsed. Haden was devoted to the Dutch master, about whom he wrote a monograph. He did a good deal to widen popular interest in the art of etching, arranging exhibitions and encouraging their purchase. He founded the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers and for this service he was knighted.

The plates in the exhibition show Seymour Haden's preference for landscape. They reveal the results of the "daily and hourly habit of weighing what we see in nature." Haden's views of woodlands, streams, farms, stretches of countryside were difficult to visualize. The artist sought no formula, no easy device; on the contrary, he characterized the defining contours, the telling masses, the textural differences with a most delicate articulation. Close examination of his lines reveals his aware and responsive touch.

"Thames Fisherman" shows one of the initial undertakings of Haden done under Whistler influence. "Shere Mill-Pond, Surrey" reveals how quickly he learned to derive richer, rounder, and more atmospheric results on the plate. "The Three Sisters," probably suggested by "Three Trees" by Rembrandt, shows the etcher in full command of his medium. The needle has managed to convey the sturdy, tortuous forms of gnarled trees, the traceries of intertwining branches, the fluctuating light. Etchers of a younger generation benefited richly from the dedication of the Englishman to his art.

On view among other plates at the Public Library are "Breaking Up of the Agamemnon" (held to be his masterwork), "Challow Farm," "Whistler's House, Old Chelsea" and "Dusty Millers." About forty prints are shown and they provide us with sufficient material to estimate the genius of this eminent Englishman. D. A.

Eugene Conley

The Duke in "Rigoletto" at the Boston Opera House last night and the Faust in Gounod's opera tonight.

Dorothy Kirsten

To sing the role of Marguerite in "Faust" at the Boston Opera House tonight.

Writing Music?—Just a Chore

"There's nothing mysterious about writing music. People always think it's something you pull out of the air, they have trouble understanding 'how it's done.' It's done like any other job. I'll show you what I mean; look at it this way."

Dick Rodgers, the composing half of the Rodgers-and-Hart team, broke off a minute to watch the dancers go through their paces in "Away We Go!" the Theater Guild musical comedy opening at the Colonial on March 15, for which he wrote the music. Then he turned back and went on as if there had been no interruption.

Writing music is using what you've been taught, and taking pen and paper and sweating to write something good enough to sell to somebody.

"At least, that's all it ever was for me. I don't get inspired. I don't suddenly hear a tune out of the air. I have to sit down at a piano or a desk and work, like anybody else doing any other kind of job."

* * *

Somebody suggested that perhaps once in a while a tune "just came" to him from somewhere without his working for it, but Mr. Rodgers was most emphatic about that.

"I never wrote a tune I didn't have to dig for—any more than Oscar ever wrote a musical-comedy book or lyrics he didn't have to sweat over. Right?"

Oscar Hammerstein 2d, author of "Away We Go!" nodded and grinned, obviously not believing music was written that way. Nobody believed it but Mr. Rodgers. But nobody contradicted him; everybody just kept on plying him with questions about how it was done.

"Well," he went on, "sometimes it's easier than others. It's much easier, for instance, to write music when you have a ready-made story to write for, than it is to have to pull hit tunes out of nowhere, tunes that have no relation to anything but themselves, I mean. You have no source for your ideas; no situations or characters from which to get material. But with a play like 'Away We Go!' it was easy.

* * *

"No, there wasn't any set way we worked. We were flexible. Sometimes I would write a tune first, getting the idea out of the book. Then I'd give it to Oscar and he'd write the lyrics for it. Sometimes he'd hand me a completed lyric before the tune was written or thought of, and I'd write the tune then.

"It's very good for me to have the lyric first. The lyric is one third of the music done. You see, music is composed of three elements: melody, harmony, and rhythm. That's all there is to music; nothing abstract, nothing mysterious. Well, with the lyric done, I'm one third of the way home because I have the rhythm. I may change it, but at least it's there for me to start with. An idea is bound to come, either from the words themselves or else from the rhythm of them.

"Or maybe it comes just from a title somebody suggests. You can find yourself pushed into a tune by the sound of three words strung together like 'Mama Loves Papa,' they have a rhythm, a mood already set; the tune comes almost automatically."

And having explained the process of writing music as a thoroughly cut-and-dried business, Mr. Rodgers walked back into rehearsal. He was sitting there talking to Mr. Hammerstein a short while later, when suddenly he got up and went to the piano, whistling a little as he went. He sat down, tapped out the beginning of a melody, then began to play it. The melody grew, while the company listened. And in ten minutes, there emerged a new song, simple and charming and in the opinion of the "Away We Go!" company, one of the surefire hit songs of the show.

"There!" somebody shouted. "That's what I mean: Now how do you do that?"

"I don't know," said Dick Rodgers.

James Cagney

As George M. Cohan in "Yankee Doodle Dandy," continuing at the Metropolitan.

Bonita Granville

Making personal appearances this evening on the stage at the Keith Memorial.

'Rigoletto'

"Rigoletto" was the offering of the San Carlo Opera Company at the Opera House last night. The occasion was marked by the local debut of Anzia Kuzak, the Gilda, and by the first Boston appearance of Eugene Conley as the Duke. Both sang creditably, if not with complete command. Carlo Morelli as the jester was vocally commendable. Harold Kravitt was the Sparafucile and Margery Mayer the Maddalena. Carlo Peroni conducted with his unfailing precision and authority.

War Closes Berkshire Music Center for '43

Because of war conditions, the Berkshire Music Center will be suspended this summer. This decision has been "reluctantly" reached by a committee composed of members of the boards of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, the Berkshire Symphonic Festival, and the Koussevitzky Musical Foundation.

Plans, however, are already underway for reopening the Center as soon as war conditions permit, and for assuring its continuance on the basis of nation-wide interest and support.

Pauline Koner at Wheaton

Pauline Koner will give a dance recital at Wheaton College, Norton, Thursday evening. She has toured the United States several times; has appeared as soloist in the Metropolitan Opera House, the Lewisohn Stadium, and made her solo debut at the Guild Theater in New York.

New Hitchcock Picture Due

Continued engagements continue to be the rule in the first-run movie houses of the town. The one new feature scheduled to arrive this week is Alfred Hitchcock's most recent thriller, "Shadow of a Doubt," slated to make its Bostonian debut Thursday at the RKO Boston. Teresa Wright, who will be remembered from "Mrs. Miniver" and "Pride of the Yankees," and Joseph Cotten, who had one of the important roles in Orson Welles' "Citizen Kane," will head the cast as a niece and her uncle from the East who came visiting in a little Californian town. Among the other players will be Macdonald Carey, Henry Travers, Patricia Collinge, Hume Cronyn, Wallace Ford, and Edna May Wonacott.

On the stage will be Connee Boswell and Joe Venuti and his orchestra.

* * *

Tonight at Keith's

This evening only, Bonita Granville and H. B. Warner, who are prominent in the cast of "Hitler's Children," will make personal appearances at the Keith Memorial. There will also be three showings of "Hitler's Children." On Thursday morning regular showings will be resumed of "They Got Me Covered," with Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour, and "Calaboose," with Noah Berry, Jr.

* * *

Continuing Films

Among the other films scheduled to remain for another week are the following:

State and Orpheum—"Random Harvest," James Hilton's romantic story, with Ronald Colman and Greer Garson, beginning a second week Thursday.

Metropolitan—"Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney impersonating George M. Cohan in a musical comedy biography of the song-and-dance man. Beginning a second week Thursday.

Fine Arts—"Gone With the Wind," four-hour screen version of the novel, starting on a fifth week Wednesday. Regardless of business in Boston, the film is to be withdrawn from circulation at the end of the month.

* * *

Paramount and Fenway

"The Black Swan," which had been scheduled for the Paramount and Fenway last Thursday and was postponed because of the continued engagement of "Star Spangled Rhythm," will make its delayed appearance at the two theaters Thursday. On the same program will be "Street of Chance."

* * *

At the Uptown

Beginning Friday the feature films at the Uptown will be "Once Upon a Honeymoon," with Ginger Rogers and Cary Grant, and "The Great Gildersleeve," with Harold Peary of the radio.

* * *

At the Exeter

Starting Thursday the films at the Exeter wil be "Forest Rangers," Technicolor production with Fred MacMurray and Paulette Goddard, and "Quiet Please, Murder," with George Sanders.

* * *

At the South Station

"Fighting Freighters," including some scenes from a German film photographed from a U-boat, will be the principal short feature at the South Station starting Friday. Other items on the program will be "Our Second Front" with material on North Africa, "People of Russia," Technicolor "Glimpses of Ontario," "Arsenals of Might," "Basketeers," an Edgar Kennedy comedy called "Duck Soup," "Der Führer's Face" and other cartoons, and newsreels on the war and domestic affairs.

Humphrey-Weidman Plans

Doris Humphrey and Charles Weidman will present a new program at their Studio Theater, 108 West Sixteenth Street, on March 7, featuring Mr. Weidman's sequel to his suite, "On My Mother's Side"—"And Daddy Was a Fireman."

Planned for later in the month is a program by José Limon and the Humphrey-Weidman company, devoted to Western themes, in which neither Miss Humphrey nor Mr. Weidman will appear.

Miriam Marmein

The intrepid transcontinentalist, Miram Marmein, will make her first New York appearance in several seasons at the Barbizon-Plaza Concert Hall, on Tuesday evening, March 9, with new numbers that have been featured on her recent coast-to-coast tours. Among them: "Death of the First Born," "Get Your Man—1892 Version," "But a Woman's Work," "Angel of the Annunciation," and "Madonna." Because of a forthcoming Spring tour her only other appearance in the vicinity will be at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Saturday evening, April 17.

Symphony Program This Week Changed

Rimsky's "Schéhérazade" instead of Glazounoff's Fifth Symphony will occupy the second half of the Boston Symphony program for Friday afternoon and Saturday evening. Handel's Concerto Grosso in D minor, op. 6, No. 10, and Beethoven's Fourth Symphony remain as scheduled.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"Men in Shadow," by Mary Hayley Bell. Produced by Max Gordon. Starring Roy Hargrave. 2:30. Matinee Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Copley—"Pygmalion," by George Bernard Shaw. Starring Sylvia Sidney. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—"Kiss and Tell," by F. Hugh Herbert. Presented by George Abbott. Featuring Jessie Royce Landis, Robert Keigh. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Opera

Boston Opera House—"Faust," presented by the San Carlo Opera Company. Caro Peroni, conductor. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 1:20, 5:35, 9:45. "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan. 3:10, 7:29.

Exeter—News. 2, 5, 8. "Counter Espionage," Warren William. 2:15, 5:15, 8:15. "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—"Star Spangled Rhythm," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken, Victor Moore. 12, 3, 6:05, 9:15. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Ruth Ford. 1:50, 4:50, 8.

Fine Arts—"Gone With the Wind," Vivien Leigh, Clark Gable. 1, 4:40, 8:30.

Kenmore—"So Ends Our Night," Fredric March, Margaret Sullavan. 1:54, 5:40, 9:30. "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby, Mary Martin. 1, 4, 7:50.

Keith Memorial—"Calaboose," Jimmy Rogers, Mary Brian. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:48. "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 10:19 a. m., 12:58, 3:37. "Hitler's Children," Tim Holt, Bonita Granville. 6:19, 8:13, 10:07. Bonita Granville and H. B. Warner in person. 7:42, 9:35.

Majestic—"Fantasia." 10 a. m., 12:13, 2:26, 4:39, 6:53, 9:06. Pathe News. 12:04, 2:17, 4:30, 6:43, 8:56.

Metropolitan—"Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Walter Huston. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:35, 6:30, 9:10. "The Fighting Engineers," Richard Travis, Robert Armstrong, James Flavin. 12:35, 3:10, 6, 8:45.

Modern—"Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, John Wayne. 10:45 a. m., 2:20, 5:50, 9:25. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. 9:15 a. m., 12:50, 4:20, 7:55.

Orpheum—"Random Harvest," Ronald Colman, Greer Garson. 10:15 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:55, 9:45.

Paramount—"Star Spangled Rhythm," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken, Victor Moore. 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:40, 6:35, 9:35. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Ruth Ford. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—"Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino. 9:30 a. m., 12:07, 2:44, 5:20, 7:58, 10:35. Stage Show: 11:03 a. m., 1:40, 4:17, 6:54, 9:31.

Scollay—"Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, John Wayne. 11:15 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:25. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:30, 8.

South Station Theater—"One Day in Soviet Russia," "Picturesque Massachusetts." "U. S. Marine Band," "Red Cross," "Popular Science No. 1," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Random Harvest," Ronald Colman, Greer Garson. 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

Telepix—"Historical Massachusetts," "Scotland-Britain's Documentary Classic," "Science," "The Chaplains," "Point Rationing," cartoons, half hour digest of world news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"This Gun for Hire," Alan Ladd. 9:45 a. m., 12:40, 3:20, 6:05, 8:50. "The Great Impersonation," Ralph Bellamy. 11:10 a. m., 2:05, 4:45, 7:30.

Tremont—"Seven Days' Leave," Lucille Ball, Victor Mature. 9 a. m., 12:25, 4:09, 7:50. "R. M. Pulham, Esq." 10:25 a. m., 2:08, 5:40, 9:30.

Uptown—"You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, Brenda Marshall. 1:35, 4:55, 8:10. "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. 3:55, 6:15, 9:35.

Washington Street Olympia—"White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. "Ice Capades Revue." 10:56 a. m., 1:55, 5, 8:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—**Capitol**: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray. "Ice Capades Revue," Ellen Drew, Richard Denning. 1:45, 7:45. **Allston**: "Thunder Birds," John Sutton, Gene Tierney. "Rhythm Parade. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—**Capitol**: "Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne. "Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 1:45, 8. **Regent**: "Private Snuffy Smith," Bud Duncan, Ed. Kennedy. "Careful, Soft Shoulders," Virginia Bruce, James Ellison. 2. Continuous from 1:45.

BRAINTREE—**Braintree**: "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. "Joan of Ozark," Judy Canova, Joe E. Brown. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—**Egyptian**: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, Brenda Marshall. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—**Brookline Village**: "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter. "Man in the Trunk," Lynne Roberts, George Holmes.

Coolidge Corner: "Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich, Randolph Scott. "Friendly Enemies," Charles Ruggles, Charles Winninger.

Cleveland Circle: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, Philip Dorn. "Eyes of the Underworld," Richard Dix, Lon Chaney, Jr. 1:48, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—**Central**: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle. 2, 8.

University: "Stand By for Action," Robert Taylor, Charles Laughton, Brian Donlevy. 2:45, 5:50, 9. "The March of Time." 2, 5, 8:10.

DORCHESTER—**Dorchester**: "Eyes of the Underworld," Richard Dix, Lon Chaney, Jr. "Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich. **Codman**: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle. 1:45, 7:45.

Franklin: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle. 1:45, 8.

Strand: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, John Payne. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, A. Harding. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—**Capitol**: "Stand By for Action," Charles Laughton, Robert Taylor. 3:10, 8:10. "The Hidden Hand," Craig Stevens, Elizabeth Fraser. 2, 7, 9:50.

Park: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Man in the Trunk," Lynne Roberts, George Holmes.

HYDE PARK—**Fairmount**: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Silver Queen," George Brent. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—**Jamaica**: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alan Smith. "Seven Sweethearts," Van Heflin, Kathryn Grayson. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—**Lexington**: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable. "Sunday Punch," Jean Rogers. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—**Granada**: "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. 1:50, 5, 8:10. "The Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. 3:15, 6:25, 9:35.

Mystic: "Quiet Please, Murder," George Sanders, Gail Patrick. 2:05, 7, 10. "Friendly Enemies," Charles Winninger, Charles Ruggles. 3:20, 8:20.

Orpheum: "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver. 2, 7, 10. "Cairo," Jeanette MacDonald, Robert Young. 3:10, 8:15.

Strand: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn. 2:05, 8:20. "Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt. 1:55, 7, 10:05.

MATTAPAN—**Oriental**: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, John Wayne. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—**Medford**: "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. "Get Hep to Love," Gloria Jean.

Fellsway: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, George Murphy. "Dr. Renault's Secret," Lynn Roberts, John Sheppard. 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE—**Melrose**: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable. "Man in the Trunk," Lynne Roberts.

NATICK—**Colonial**: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. "Ice Capades Revue," Jerry Colonna. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—**Paramount**: "Stand By for Action," Charles Laughton, Robert Taylor. "Seven Sweethearts," Van Heflin, Kathryn Grayson. 2, 8.

QUINCY—**Quincy**: [illegible]burgh," Marlene Dietrich, Randolph Scott. "Smith of Minnesota," Bruce Smith, Arline Judge. 2, 8.

Strand: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. "Great Gildersleeve," Hal Peary, J. Darwell. 2.

ROSLINDALE—**Rialto**: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent.

SOMERVILLE—**Central**: "Wings and the Woman," Anna Neagle. "Moonlight in Havana," Alan Jones, Jane Frazee.

Strand: "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore. "Silent Witness," Frank Albertson. 2, 8.

Capitol: "One of Our Aircraft is Missing," Godfrey Tearle, Eric Portman. "Cairo," Jeanette MacDonald, Robert Young. Continuous 3-11.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—**Cameo**: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, George Murphy. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — **Wakefield**: "Brooklyn Orchid," Marjorie Woodworth, William Bendix. 2:09, 7:54. "Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper, Barbara Stanwyck. 3:05, 8:49.

WALTHAM — **Embassy**: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, John Wayne. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—**Watertown Square**: "Escort Girl." "Atlantic Convoy," John Beal. 2, 8.

Coolidge: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Tish," Marjorie Main. 2, 8.

WAVERLEY—**Strand**: "Cairo," Jeanette MacDonald, Robert Young. "Tish," Marjorie Main.

WELLESLEY HILLS — **Community Playhouse**: "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—**West Newton**: "Stand By for Action," Robert Taylor, Charles Laughton, Brian Donlevy. "Seven Sweethearts," Kathryn Grayson, Van Heflin. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—**Winchester**: "You Were Never Lovelier," Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth. "Careful, Soft Shoulders," Virginia Bruce, James Ellison.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

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The Home Forum

"Eyes front"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE first World War a few recruits were lined up before thei: ergeant in a London park. Untrained, not yet in uniform, they stood loosely, and looked vaguely about them. The sergeant's first order rang out: "Eyes front!" At once, the men obeyed the central command and in a few moments presented a more erect, uniform appearance.

What can give us mental erectness, self-control, dominion, in these troublous times? What can keep our thoughts from shifting back and forth in a haze of speculation? What can open our blind eyes to the ever-presence and availability of health, strength, calm judgment, security? It is intelligent obedience to the command which caused the children of Israel to rally when they found themselves with the hosts of Pharaoh in the rear and the Red Sea before them. The command was (Exodus 14:15): **"Speak unto the children of Israel, that they go forward."** And it is recorded that they went safely forward.

* * *

Today, the challenge to every individual is that he control his thoughts, and go forward to clearer vision, higher aims, wider achievements in his own behalf and for all humanity. To this end his equipment must be recognized as spiritual, adequate to supply the demands of every hour. Referring to this invisible and invincible equipment, the Apostle Paul—a truly great warrior in the cause of right—refers to **"the breastplate of righteousness, . . . the shield of faith, . . . the helmet of salvation, and the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God"** (Ephesians 6:14, 16, 17).

Evil is as unwarranted as it is unwanted. Who does not wish to be calm instead of confused, pure when evilly tempted, strong instead of abjectly weak, confident instead of fearful? This reasonable desire can be fulfilled in each one, because there is no fear or vacillation in God, of whom man, the true spiritual man, is the steadfast, enlightened, faithful witness. The one genuine outlook is the spiritual outlook—looking out from God, omnipotent, omnipresent good, and thereby walking in wisdom, probity, and satisfaction throughout the various human experiences which confront each one of us. This is the "Eyes front" attitude.

* * *

Christian Science enables us to take our orders from the supreme command of God, divine Principle, the great and only Lawgiver, whose law is always joy, purity, dominion, safety. The generally accepted belief in fear and iniquity does not alter the provable fact that man, as God's image, is divinely blessed, and always conscious of his oneness with life eternal.

Christian Science shows us how to acquire and maintain a true level of thought in spite of the temptation to shrug our shoulders, as it were, and yield to the displeasing assumption that we are the victims of circumstances. Rightly understood, the command "Eyes front" calls forth obedience to the first great commandment (Deuteronomy 6:5): **"Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thine heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy might."** God, the one creator, is the Life, Soul, heart, and might of man in His own image. On this basis we lay hold on our invariable and boundless spiritual capacities. We give evidence of our own genuine status as Mind's indestructible ideas, forever "under the shadow of the Almighty" (Psalms 91:1). Then shall Spirit's demands and bestowals be kept "as frontlets between thine eyes" (Deuteronomy 6:8).

* * *

God's man is not a feckless, hapless human being, the pawn of unpredictable fate. He is the eternal idea of the eternal Mind, whose peace has never been invaded. Even in the medley of war, this peace is our peace and the temple of our safety. Christian Science lifts one above the fog of confusion and perturbation into the spiritual calm which stills human fear. The ideas of divine Mind are never befogged. They reflect the one spiritual light in which there is no darkness, no discord, no disease, danger, or death.

Christian Science is the most practical factor on earth, because it quickens and sustains our recognition and demonstration of monotheism, namely, one divine Mind, one eternal Life, one divine Principle, one universal Love, present and protective wherever we may find ourselves.

* * *

Mary Baker Eddy writes in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 160), **"To live so as to keep human consciousness in constant relation with the divine, the spiritual, and the eternal, is to individualize infinite power; and this is Christian Science."** Spiritually understood, the "Eyes front" command calls for resolute denial of mental obliquity, that is, denial of the generally accepted superstition that evil is as real as good. Man's vision is true; there is no erroneous squinting. Only the presence of good is veritable.

Spiritual understanding reveals to us the omnipresence and omnipotence of Life, God, right with us where we are, and with our loved ones wherever they are. It is impossible for anyone to stray beyond the infinitude of eternal life and spiritual consciousness. This fact is always at hand to establish peace and power in the home, the business world, in behalf of every man and woman in the forces, and in the precious solitude of our innermost thinking. **"Look unto me, and be ye saved, all the ends of the earth: for I am God, and there is none else"** (Isaiah 45:22). "Eyes front!"

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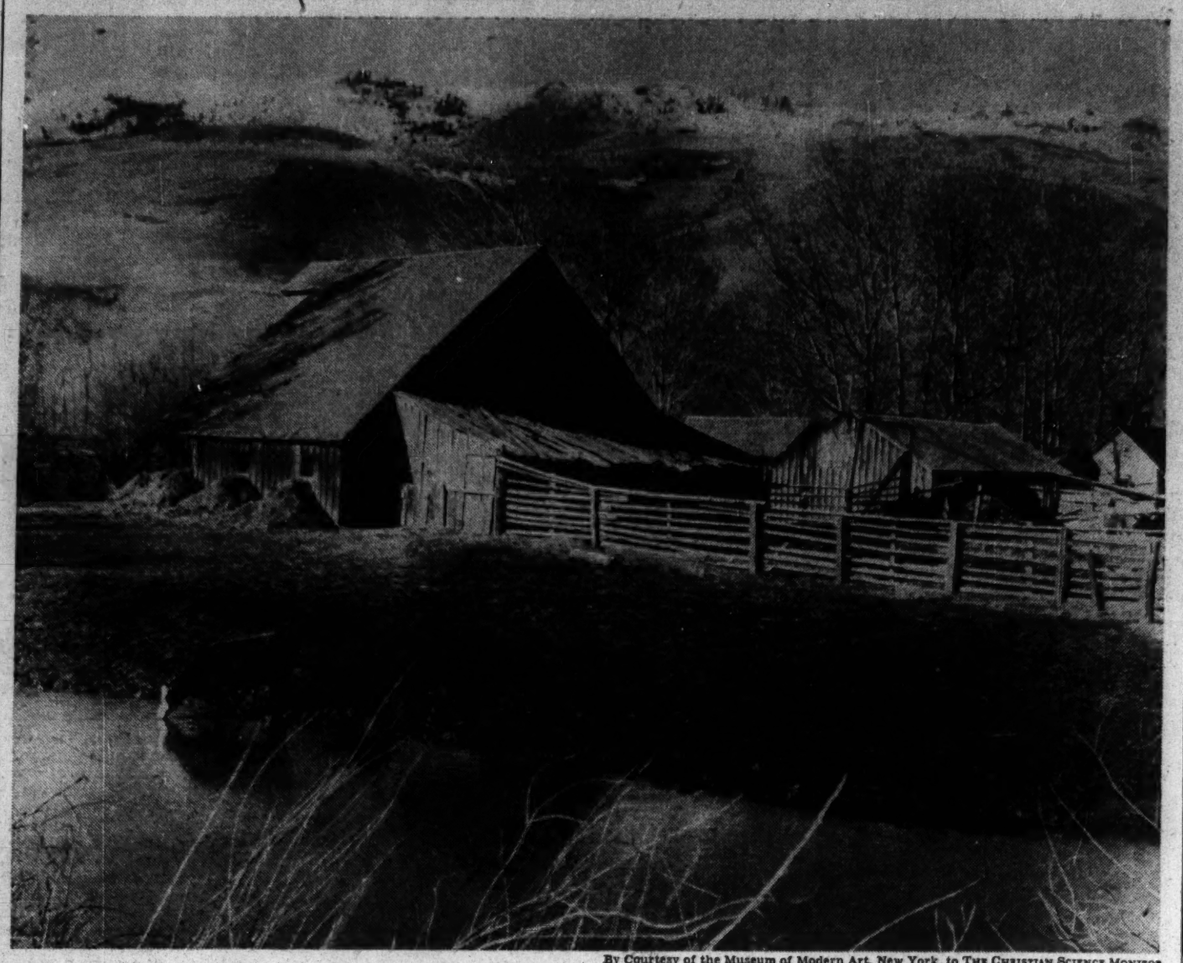

By Courtesy of the Museum of Modern Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"FARMYARD IN GRANDE RONDE VALLEY, OREGON": *A Photograph by Minor White*

IN THE NORTHERN SECTION of Oregon, completely surrounded by mountains, lies the Grande Ronde Valley. This small valley, some twenty miles long and fifteen miles wide, is a secluded spot which until recently was entirely isolated during the long winter months.

In a series of photographs, of which this is one, Minor White has sought to capture the special quality of this tranquil valley which is devoted to the raising of wheat and cattle. This characteristic view, taken in the early spring of 1941, shows the snow-capped mountains in the distance, standing guard over the valley and one of its typical farms. The subtle signs of spring, evasive yet sure, have been caught in this photograph: The thin spring sunlight casting shadows on the barn, the soft, rich earth of the foreground, the delicate pale branches of the trees and the pond, no longer frozen but now gently rippling. While none of the more tangible aspects of spring are yet apparent—no blossoms, no grass and no leaves—one can still recognize spring in the air.

Minor White, in describing his photograph, calls it "an attempt to portray the character of the valley," and he has named this particular scene, perhaps for associations unknown to us, "The Happy Farmyard."

B. T.

A Culture Based in New England

THE OVERPOWERING RECIPROCITY of Anglo-American literary relations at the present day, the immensity of the mere production, and the inextricable tangle of literary and commercial motives, provide the literary historian with a problem of almost forbidding complexity. The beginning was quiet and simple. It had its principal base in New England, and more particularly among the settlers on Massachusetts Bay. That strong and austere community had already what is claimed as a prime American characteristic: they were a community of readers. Their polity and civilization were founded on the English Bible; they were the people of a Book; and they were guided from the first by scholars and divines. It is calculated that of the 25,000 persons resident in Massachusetts in the year 1645—fifteen years from the first settlement—almost one hundred were Oxford and Cambridge men, of whom six had been Fellows of their Colleges. A peculiar colony: like no other, indeed, in history. The consequences were immediate and lasting. Education, and even scholarship, became from the first a communal concern. . . . Within six years of the settlement Massachusetts had voted a college; another six years and the first Harvard class had graduated, there was a growing Harvard library, and an infant Cambridge Press. . . . The time was not ripe for shining works. But throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, on principles adopted in the first decade of its existence, it prepared the ground—a choice but stubborn soil—for that Anglo-American culture by which New England is distinguished to this day; which was to produce, in its turn, in mid-nineteenth century, what must still be regarded as the golden age of American literature, and in the Society of Cambridge and Concord, the only completely literary community, in the European sense, which the American continent has yet seen.—From "Anglo-American Literary Relations," by GEORGE STUART GORDON. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

Pablo Took to the Hills

ALL THE TIME I have been associating with ranch animals, there is only one thing I have learned for sure: that you really can't tell what notion a creature will get into his head.

I am thinking about Pablo, our young white bull who, you may remember, came to us in a mysterious fashion. When Pablo was a baby calf, our ridiculous ox, Sweetie Pie, found him by the roadside, and ever since then both Sweetie Pie and I have considered him our own. He was a soft baby bull; and, when he grew past the age of drinking warm milk, he decided to go forth and forage for himself.

That his foraging took him to neighboring orange groves and corn fields made things a little embarrassing for me. It didn't seem I could ever teach Pablo that his home was in my hills. Many times I drove him back to live with the young bulls and heifers at the head of the canyon, where there was everything to please the heart of a happy bull. Good company, delicious food, clear water, delightful places to rest in the sun or in the shade—it was paradise indeed for any grass-eating creature.

But Pablo would have none of it. He would come marching down from the hills, proclaiming to the world what a fine fellow he was; he would mutter and roar and swing his head from side to side as he walked solidly on the solid earth. He would march right through the fence, just as if it were not there at all; and off he would go, up the road to his favorite orange grove. This went on for months and months. Spring became summer, summer became fall. Pablo would not live in the hills.

* * *

Then something, and I can't imagine what, happened to Pablo's mental processes. One day he did not go through the fence and march up the road to his beloved orange trees. The orange trees were every bit as attractive as ever. Pablo simply didn't care to go to them. He didn't even care to walk through the fence. He changed his habits completely. It was as if he had suddenly made some kind of resolution.

That was late fall. Up among the brush and rocks there was still tall golden grass left over from summer. The taste of it, I thought, must appeal to Pablo. At any rate, he was perfectly happy with what forage he found in the hills. He seldom came home, not even to lick salt. Pablo liked the hills. At last Pablo took to the hills! It was fine of him.

Time went on. Pablo must have eaten all the dry grass, but he didn't come home. The other bulls came out of the hills; the heifers came to eat acorns under the live oaks. The cows demanded tons of hay. It was the off season when there was nothing more to eat in the steep pastures until rain brought up fresh grass. Now any cow, heifer, or bull that wanted to could be let out to graze on roadside grass, could have some hay and grain twice a day. Rains were not yet plentiful enough to turn the hills from brown to green. I thought, surely, that now Pablo would come home to join the others at feeding time.

I was glad he liked the hills at last; but I grew more and more puzzled, wondering what he found to eat.

* * *

One day Palomino and I did a strange thing. We took a walk. On this ranch there are always horses to be ridden, so we seldom walk anywhere. If we are going only a short way, we jump on a horse bareback, because a horse is always around, and riding seems simpler than walking. Now we made some sandwiches, and started out walking up the canyon. We had a reason for walking. We were out to discover Pablo's secret. We thought that somewhere some grass must be growing in the hills, and we judged it must be in some hidden brushy or rocky place where it would be difficult for a horse to go. We were sure Pablo could not be living on fresh air. If he were contented to stay back in the lonely hills, it must be that he had found something good to eat. We wanted to find what it was; if it was plentiful, we would take the heifers to graze there.

* * *

Maybe, we thought, we would find a good-sized patch of green by the spring. But all we found were the golden leaves the cottonwood had dropped. Also, fresh in the soft earth, we found Pablo's cloven hoof-prints. Not so long ago he had been to the spring for a drink.

Maybe, we thought, we would find new grass tall and thick on up the canyon above the spring, where the canyon is narrow and the floor damp and shaded. We followed a winding trail through sumac, and saw the first wild sweet pea. Pablo had not been here, or he would have eaten that sweet pea.

"Maybe," Palomino suggested, "up around Rainbow Falls." So we pushed on up the canyon, and came to the basin, warm in the sun, into which the water flows. Only at this season there was no water, not one drop. But it was beautiful, the three-sided stone room, the high wall of rock over which the water will come thundering down in a big clear arch. Always there are rainbows making magic of the spray.

* * *

We sat in what was a pool of sunshine, instead of water, and ate our lunch and wondered. So far we had not seen a mouthful of anything for Pablo to eat.

We scrambled to the top of the falls and looked down the canyon to the river valley; and all the colors were gold and brown, with rusted leaves of sycamores in the river bed. The sky was very blue; we looked to the hills to see its blueness on their heads.

We were breathless when we reached the top; so we sat in the shade of some brush and looked at the river valley, far below, and at the hills across the valley, and at the mountains beyond the hills, softly blue today, spread out toward Mexico, range after range.

* * *

Finally we turned to look the other way. Pablo was resting on a bare hilltop, languidly looking over his domain, wearing an expression that said he owned it all.

We rushed to him with cries of rapture. We hadn't seen Pablo, to speak to, for weeks and weeks. He blinked at us contentedly. He chewed a huge cud. He was pleased to see us, but he wasn't going to be excited about us. He was noble and gracious; he liked having us scratch his head between his horns. He looked anything but thin. We pondered and pondered.

Maybe he is living on the scenery, after all.

JUDY VAN DER VEER

Certain Complications of Becoming a Writer

I THOUGHT I COULD become a writer by writing what somebody required of me; I was sure I had to have a job. As though you learned to swim by standing on the shore and rowing one foot over the edge in the stream! So every day I started out with the commuters, job-hunting. . . . I tried for work so hard I left myself, body or mind, no chance to get at writing. The thought of my debts made me jogtrot all the way toward the admonishing whistle of the morning trolley.

Spring came, that precocious, ardent, trustworthy spring that begins only south of the Potomac. There was a bird I noticed every morning on my way to the cars, tumbling out his joy from a persimmon tree on a vacant corner. A song-sparrow, he was. Bird, I thought, you must not talk to me like that. Life is the price of anthracite; reality is bills in the mail. I must hurry and not listen. I must not believe you.

The maples flowered, the soft red maples of my Carolina Blue Ridge. On the naked wood they budded scarlet; they burst out golden, pollen-laden, and set fruit, the first delicate keys like the wings of stone-flies. Trees, I thought, too long you have beguiled me. You have deceived me with your scarlet proclamations. Tend to your business and keep your sap up, and I will tend to mine. Though my sap is in my boots.

So I ran faster every morning. And still I had no job.

The song-sparrow shouted after me. I stopped, my bones dissolving with the sunshine; I looked up at a bright and gentle sky, and began to listen to him. Up on the tracks my trolley car went rattling by. The last bus spluttered down the highway to Rosslyn and the Key bridge. I turned and walked back home.

I sat down and wrote about the maples. Then I wrote about the song-sparrow—just a page about each. These I took in to a Washington newspaper office, and asked for and amazingly was granted a chance to do such pages, three a week, seeing the year around, like an almanac.

I wrote about frog's eggs on the first day of spring, down along the Potomac. About the whitethroat, the bird I did not know in childhood who sang on my mountain-top in the long rain. I wrote of the swallows over my roof-top, and old springhouses on Virginia farms. Of tulip trees that cast their big gold leaves and of stopping by a run to watch the bubbles under the ice, and nibbling the bark of sweet shrub. Of burrowing bees, and blind beetles, and milk quartz. It was an everyday world that I had to write of, lying just beyond the suburbs. . . .

Those short first pieces flittered into the light of print and out again, transient as any newspaper work. They deserved no more. But they were pages of life as I lived it. . . .

I was selling now to other papers, and to small magazines; my wife's writing earned too. What profits we were making were unsound, because they depended on so few and such uncertain markets. So that an editorial frown could in those days make me literally tremble. I never worked in tranquillity, and what I wrote was not much of it worth reading. But we were at least hard working and professional about it.—From "The Road of a Naturalist," by DONALD CULROSS PEATTIE. (Boston: Houghton-Mifflin Co.)

The Strong Spell of Sugaring Time

EACH YEAR we have hired someone to gather and boil the spring sap of our maple trees. This is an esoteric rite that only a Vermonter can perform with due regard for all its subtleties and shadings. When we engaged Lyman, we did not know that we were also taking our first, decidedly false step toward horse-ownership and an adequately-powered subsistence farm. It was I who actually rented Barney, but Lyman was accessory before and after the fact and agent provocateur as well. I do not wholly blame him. No Vermonter is quite normal at sugaring time. . . .

All other farm tasks are chores. Sugaring, in some obscure fashion, is adventure and romance and abiding delight, unsettling otherwise stable Yankee minds. I have known men of this region deliberately to quit profitable jobs so that they might come home and work themselves haggard when the sap began to run. This strong spell was possessing Lyman. He rinsed a bucket and cleared his throat.

"I was up the hill last night. Lots of trees there you ain't ever tapped. Can't by hand, but if we had a tank and a sled and a horse, we could make two hundred—maybe two-fifty—gallons."

"But," I pointed out, dizzied in spite of myself by the prospect of so large a cash crop, "I haven't either horse, sled, or tank."

Lyman washed another bucket with the unconcerned air beneath which Vermonters hide intense emotion.

"I know," he offered, "where you can get a tank cheap. I know where you can borrow a sled. I guess I know where you could hire a horse. Maybe we'd make three hundred."

"I'll think it over," I told him.

I meant that I'd go inside to talk to Althea. It was then that avarice laid its fell hands upon us. Under its spell, we boosted each other's enthusiasm by interchanging unanswerable arguments. . . .

So we bought the tank, borrowed the sled, and drove over to Whitingham to hire a horse. We felt suddenly uplifted and unwontedly respectable. After eight years of resolute inattention to our land, we were beginning the Good Life. . . .

Lyman accompanied the expedition. He had volunteered to ride our hireling home. I think my headlong surrender to the temptation he had offered had awed him a little. Riding the horse, he informed us, would save us the price of delivery.

There was a thunder of monstrous hooves in the dealer's stable and Barney came out into the unreticent light of day. . . .

We stared at him, Althea, Lyman, and I, that morning in the stable yard and none of us said anything. Even then, speech seemed inadequate.

"Thar he is," the dealer announced. "He just ain't nothin' but just a big cheap horse."—From "Members of the Family," by FREDERIC F. VAN DE WATER. (New York: John Day.)

Maple Hill

This is the last of the flying weathers.
On the apple tree's knuckles, those huddled feathers
suddenly quiver with thawing notes
flung from their small snow-spattered throats.
The willows are furred with silver kittens:
the junipers wear fluffy mittens;
the rail fence staggers between the trees
with fresh white drifts to its splintered knees.
And merry and wicked, climbing the rails,
drinking the sap from the shining pails,
trespassing children shout: "Maple!" and bring
the wild of their throats to the sweetness of spring!

FRANCES FROST

Time of Triumph

In the morning and in the evening the tiny things
Achieve their mightiness. Only the great
Assert their stature beneath the massive noon.
The blade of grass, the dwarfish stone, await
The last long level rays the sunset brings,
The first bright shafts of dawn. Then, late or soon,
They have their triumph, and their shadow springs
As far as the noon-time shadow of a tree.
Waiting in patience till midday oppressions abate
To creep from the shelter of nonentity,
Each pebble is a monument, each blade of grass a tower,
In the morning and in the evening, in the gentle hour.

ROLAND ENGLISH HARTLEY

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Intimate Message: Washington

Three Women in the News ..... ***By Mary Hornaday***

Three women, presenting sharp contrasts in character, have been together in the United States public eye recently.

Ordinarily, I do not believe in comparing women, since the stage of development at which they have arrived depends so largely on the trials through which they have had to pass. These three women—Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, and Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce—are so different they must be contrasted rather than compared.

When you mention the three in the same breath, somebody always pops up with, "Why include Clare Luce in such exalted company?" After all, she is only a freshman Congresswoman who happens to have gone to China as a reporter for her husband's magazines.

The fact remains that Mme. Chiang, visiting the United States Capitol, did send for Mrs. Luce, throw her arms around her and kiss her; also that Mrs. Luce, whose brittle wit in "The Women" repelled many more seriously minded women, has learned a few things from Mme. Chiang.

"Chinese Women Are Smart"

"We Chinese women are smart. We don't try to wear hats," Mme. Chiang once told Mrs. Luce. Mrs. Luce, Mme. Chiang noted during her visit to Washington, doesn't wear hats any more, either.

Mrs. Roosevelt and Mme. Chiang have benefited from contact with each other, too. In fact, Mme. Chiang credits Mrs. Roosevelt with making it possible for her to come to this country at all.

On one of her first visits to Mme. Chiang in the New York hospital, Mrs. Roosevelt was told by the Generalissimo's wife that she had been wanting to come to the United States for a long time to get medical attention and rest. But her advisers in China had told her she should not go.

"Lots of people in China are sick and tired," they argued. But after Mrs. Roosevelt flew to England, Chinese officials decided that Mme. Chiang had better go to the United States as their good-will Ambassador.

Chief Differences

Chief difference between Mrs. Roosevelt and Mme. Chiang is that while the President's wife is interested in everything and everybody, Mme. Chiang rises to great leadership by being more selective.

Mme. Chiang probably would not be able to do what Mrs. Roosevelt does if she wanted to, but the chances are she never would want to.

Mrs. Roosevelt typifies the youth and vigor of the United States, which she says "makes mistakes but also rises to great heights of achievement." Mme. Chiang has the serenity which comes from recognition of the relationship between herself and the eternality of real values.

She has described her viewpoint in a little pamphlet issued by the Board of Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Church, entitled I Confess My Faith.

"Life," she says, "is really simple, and yet how confused we make it. In old Chinese art, there is just one outstanding object—perhaps a flower—on a scroll. Everything else in the picture is subordinate to that one beautiful thing.

"An integrated life is like that. What is that one flower? As I see it now, it is the will of God. But to know His will, and do it, calls for absolute sincerity, absolute honesty with one's self, and it means using one's mind to the best of one's ability.

"I used to pray that God would do this or that. Now I pray only that God will make His will known to me.

"God speaks to me in prayer. Prayer is not self-hypnotism. It is more than meditation. The Buddhist priests spend days in meditating. In meditation, the source of strength is one's self. But when one prays he goes to the source of strength greater than his own. I wait to feel His leading, and His guidance means certainty.

"Simple Thing"

"In conclusion," she says, "with me religion is a very simple thing. It means to try with all my heart and soul and strength and mind to do the will of God."

Neither the material richness of New York nor the political prestige of Washington has hindered Mme. Chiang's effort to integrate use of her "heart," "soul," "strength" and "mind." Having to speak against the echo which rang back from New York skyscrapers and after hearing Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia boast about his city's superb transit system, Mme. Chiang referred to New York's great educational and welfare services in its "real riches."

Probably her greatest and most noticeable asset is her presence of mind. In the outer Senate chamber, when she had just been notified for the first time that she would be expected to make a speech, she asked for a few minutes to herself. The stories she told "flashed through her mind."

Paused Before Answers

At the two Washington press conferences she held, she always paused before starting to answer a difficult question, as if to gather together all of her mental resources, which seem never to be inadequate.

Mme. Chiang is a person who might seem demanding were her actions not always guided by great wisdom. She expects and receives more consideration for herself than does Mrs. Roosevelt.

It does no good to be idly curious about Mme. Chiang—what she eats, where she buys her stunning clothes, how often she has her hair done. You can't find out if you would. Despite her American education, she does not take easily to the American way of wanting to know about others' private business.

Mme. Chiang is as real a queen as this country has seen in a long time, but we might not have known so much about her except for the paths paved, each in her own way, by Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Luce.

The Dominion Speaks: Ottawa

Welles Spoke at Right Moment ..... ***By Bruce Hutchison***

Mr. Sumner Welles' announcement at Toronto that the United States would initiate immediate discussions with the United Nations on the future economic shape of the world brought great relief to Ottawa and evoked high hopes.

The promise of the United States Government came at a moment when thoughtful Canadians were beginning to wonder if any real planning would be undertaken in time to be useful. Up to now all hopes of progress in this matter have been frustrated. While political leaders have been making vague gestures and talking about the quiet work of Canadian and American economists in consultation, the fact is that no real work has been done at all.

On June 17, 1942, Canada and the United States began to consider their economic relations by setting up the Joint Economic Committees—groups of the most distinguished experts in both countries who were to study current business as well as a broad future program of collaboration. At first these committees were active but for months now they have been dormant. Here their inactivity is laid to the fact that the highest officials of both countries, who should engage in this work, are too busy with the war.

Whatever the reason, Canadian experts have become entirely discouraged and up to the day of Mr. Welles' Toronto speech, were frankly skeptical of making any further progress unless there was a fundamental change in government policy in Ottawa and Washington. Mr. Welles' statement is taken as indicating such a change in policy.

A Merger of Interests

All the United Nations will be concerned in the studies and discussions which the United States proposes to initiate. But Canada will be more interested than any other of them. The reason is obvious—Canada's economy has been largely merged with that of its neighbor for purposes of war. Canada thus cannot escape the consequences of any large economic decision by the United States.

The position of Canada at the end of the war will be exceedingly difficult and complicated. During the war this nation has altered the whole balance of its economic life. It has become industrialized on a scale which would have seemed impossible two years ago. It has doubled its national income. It has moved thousands of persons from one part of the country to another. It has taken 250,000 farmers off the land. It has developed new processes, huge factories, vast water powers.

Every thoughtful Canadian knows that this has not been accomplished, that the great war boom has not been produced merely by financial techniques, the spending of government money. A very large part of it is due to the heavy expansion of Canada's normal source of economic activity—the export of goods. More goods than ever have moved to the United States—materials needed by American war factories. More foodstuffs than ever have moved to Britain, along with new exports out of Canadian munition plants.

Slump Must Be Avoided

It is evident to every Canadian economist, no matter what his political views or his opinion of private enterprise, that much of this wartime export trade must be maintained after the war if this country is to avoid a disastrous slump. It will not be sufficient merely to maintain the prewar rate of export. Much heavier trade must be conducted with Canada's two greatest customers, the United States and Britain, and with every other nation which is willing to trade.

The key to the whole economic future of Canada is to be found in the tariff policies of the United States. If the United States were to return to the Fordney-McCumber-Smoot-Hawley era, Canada's economy would suffer a terrible blow, as it did in the twenties. Such an American policy would force Canada to find new markets for its products and to go in for large measures of self-containment which, in the end, would not solve the nation's basic economic problems.

Thus Canada watches with anxiety for any indication of American policy toward world trade. It awaits with a feeling of suspense the decision of Congress on the right of the President to make reciprocal trade treaties. It is eager to explore now every possibility of expanding trade across the forty-ninth parallel after the war. Thus it welcomes Mr. Welles' invitation to study this problem so that even if new trading arrangements cannot be made before the end of the war, at least the groundwork for them can be laid—at least every point of agreement and disagreement may be known.

Mr. Welles, in a highly significant passage, said that failure to study these problems now might lead to the danger "that divergent views and policies may become crystallized, to the detriment of the common war effort and to the detriment of efforts to bring about a peace that will be more than a brief and uneasy interlude before another even more horrible and more destructive war devastates and depopulates the world."

This is the opinion in Ottawa precisely—that the period of drift in the last year may strengthen all those forces that will oppose the reopening of trade after the war; that failure to act now may convince Canada and its neighbor that no action is ever possible. Mr. Welles' announcement, as it is viewed here, came just in time.

To Change the Subject:

Compact Living ..... ***By Bernice Stevens***

An esteemed colleague recently asked in this column that postwar planners give some attention to household problems. She and other homemakers will be glad to know that architects and builders are looking ahead. In fact, there are great things in store for us women-folks after the war. Hints of what's ahead pop up everywhere in the home furnishings markets.

Planning for an era when there will be only a minimum of domestic help available, builders and manufacturers are going to try to make things as easy as possible for us in the new houses. Postwar houses, they say, will be smaller and more compact. There will be fewer rooms to clean and care for, and every room will be made to count. Each room, wherever possible, will serve several purposes.

Separate dining rooms will almost entirely disappear. After all, it is not wise to use up space and equipment and valuable time in cleaning and caring for a room used only once a day. Most of the space in the new houses will be devoted to combination living-dining rooms where folks spend most of their time and where they do all of their social gathering.

Sleeping rooms, used only at night, will be smaller. Some houses are already being planned with light dividing walls so that rooms can be made larger or smaller, or so that their shape may be changed from oblong to square.

Air conditioning and heating will be integral parts of the house itself, eliminating dirt and soot. There will be fewer and fewer pieces of furniture to dust, for more and more pieces will be built right into the walls. China closets, bunks for sleeping, dressers, vanities, even washing machines, will "come with the house."

Women working in war factories are learning a lot about mechanical efficiency and assembly line technique and it's going to influence their way of doing things at home. They'll welcome the reorganized kitchens and new mechanical aids designed to speed up production and to save steps. We'll go from a completely mechanized army to a mechanized kitchen.

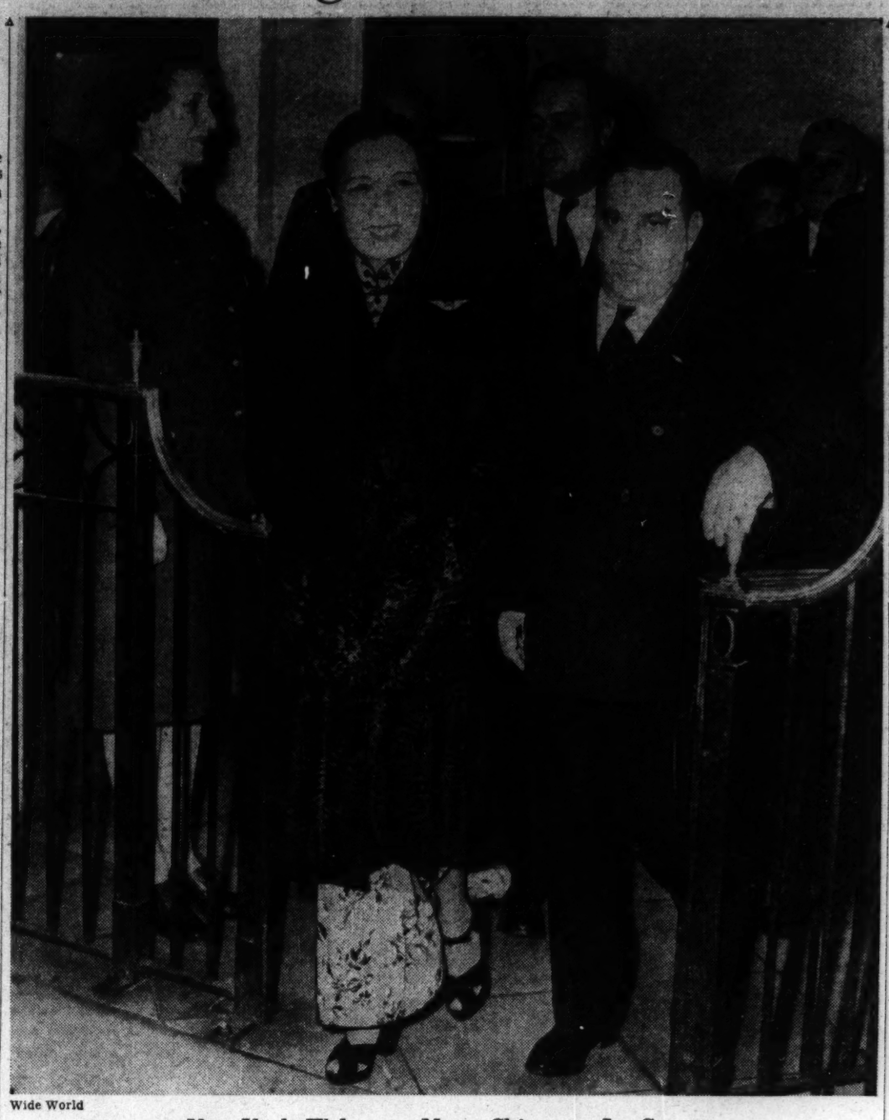
In the kitchen everything from dishwasher to toaster will be built-in. Even the pots and pans are part of the stove and won't call for extra storage space. Work table surfaces will be adjustable to our individual heights. Refrigerators will have revolving trays and open both into the kitchen and dining alcove, so that we can put our frozen desert in in the kitchen, whirl the tray, and take it out in the next room when ready for it.

What's more, there's every indication that there will be well planned houses for each and all after the war. Some war industries are reported to be making plans for converting over to the production of complete housing units on assembly line technique in the postwar era. Houses will be sold as complete packages, even down to furnishings.

Text of Mme. Chiang's Address in New York City

Generalissimo's wife calls upon United Nations to repudiate thoughts of hatred and revenge.

Vital need of co-operation among world's nations cited as speaker gives thanks for U. S. aid.



Wide World

New York Welcomes Mme. Chiang as Its Guest

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York and Mme. Chiang Kai-shek leaving the Mayor's outer office at City Hall during her visit.

NEW YORK, March 3 (AP)—The text of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek's speech at Madison Square Garden last night follows:

"To all my friends in America, including those of you who have come here to listen to me this evening, I wish to express to you my heartfelt appreciation of your concern for me and your thoughtfulness for my well-being which you have so generously demonstrated in various ways during my illness and convalescence.

"I wonder whether I can convey to you how deeply touched I am that so many people from every section of America have taken the time and trouble to send me messages of affection and good will. I wish I could acknowledge every one of the many thousands of letters and telegrams which I have received. But since this is impossible, will you not let me take this opportunity to thank you one and all?

"I wish, too, that it were possible for me to accept your invitation to visit your states, cities, colleges, churches and other organizations. To my regret, however, my doctors will not allow me to do all that you so wish me to do, and which I would so like to do. But I know that you will understand the wisdom of their decision when you consider that eleven weeks is but a short time in which to recover from the strain of six long years of war, and that I must conserve as much as possible some strength to enable me to continue my work in China.

"Since I came out of the hospital, many of you have asked me to give my impressions of America. My reply has been that whatever impressions I have gained are not deep and comprehensive enough to enable me to give a really worth-while answer. I think, nevertheless, that you may be interested in sharing with me some thoughts which surged through my mind during my convalescence. Mind you, they are thoughts only, not erudite opinions and conclusions forced after deep and prolonged study. I can only hope that, such as they are, they will touch a responsive chord in your hearts, and will prove helpful in your own thinking.

Self-Sufficiency Decried

"We live in the present, we dream of the future—but we learn eternal truths from the past. It would be just as irrational for a man to claim that he was self-made as for a nation to believe that it could be self-sufficient. Nations and individuals are but links between the past and the future. It would be interesting and valuable, therefore, for us to consider the deep meaning which lies behind the Chinese proverb, 'Watch the cart ahead,' in our endeavor to avoid the pitfalls in which former civilizations, dynasties and systems have fallen.

"Those pitfalls are many, but one of the deepest and most omnivorous is pride. That pitfall has swallowed many whose arrogance led them to think that they could safely and permanently defy mankind's deep-rooted sense of justice and right dealing. Figuratively speaking, it was only yesterday that Herr Hitler said: 'No human power can ever oust the Germans from Stalingrad.' Where are those Germans today?

"Again, in July, 1937, Prince Konoye said: 'We shall bring China cringing to her knees within three months.' How many three months have elapsed since he said that? And China still fights on.

"Those utterances by two of the most deeply dyed aggressors were inspired by unrighteous pride run absolutely mad. But there is another kind of pride, a rightful pride, which my countrymen possess. I am reminded of two little Chungking incidents which bear testimony to the pride to which I have alluded. After the first of the terrible bombings to which Chungking was thereafter increasingly subjected, free congee (rice-gruel) centers were established for those of our people whose homes had been demolished and reduced to charred ruins, and who consequently were unable to prepare their food. Many declined to accept this help on the ground that they had suffered no more than others and preferred to fend for themselves. It was only when they were told that they were entitled to the food since they were contributing their share in the national effort to combat aggression that they were prevailed upon to accept any at all.

Cars Refused

"Again, when the Generalissimo and I placed our cars at the disposal of the organization charged with the evacuation of civilians in view of the bombings, as soon as the evacuees learned to whom these cars belonged they refused to ride in them on the ground that our duties to the nation were too important to be impeded.

"It is this kind of pride that governs our people's attitude toward America today. We are genuinely and warmly appreciative of the assistance that the American people have given to our effort in the common cause. It is not only since my visit to your beautiful country that we have become aware of the affection and friendship which your people have for ours. Throughout these heart-breaking years, when we have been daily faced with the hardships which the people of an invaded land have to suffer, we have been heartened to carry on by the knowledge of your sympathy. I have received innumerable letters and messages from your people in large cities and in small country towns—from businessmen, farmers, factory workers, professors, ministers, college and high-school students, hard-working mothers, and even little children. Contributions large and small have poured in; some people sent money orders of $1 or $2 and even less, and oftentimes accompanied by the wish that they could do more. These gifts spelled real sacrifice on the part of the givers and in the eyes of our people they were multiplied a thousandfold and illuminated by the beauty of the spirit of the donors.

Strength of Liberalism

"We thank you whole-heartedly for what you have done and are doing for our suffering people, all the more because in this present world struggle we are giving unstintingly the flower of our manhood and everything else we have in contributing our part in this titanic fight for a free and just world. I say all this because I feel that you are entitled to know how the Chinese people of today think and the national characteristic upon which that thinking is based.

"Without necessarily possessing a very profound knowledge of the history of the world, we can take warning from the fate of the Roman and Persian Empires and the ephemeral system established by Napoleon. Rome, in the earlier days, had liberal enough political ideas. Perhaps you will recall that in the second century, a Roman recorder wrote that the laws of Rome only became effective because the people delegated to the Senate the power to make them. The imperium or power admittedly rested in the people. The august title of Imperator under the Republic signified no more than the present-day title of "general," and was bestowed by the soldiers upon their victorious leaders. The honors conferred upon Augustus as Prince of the Senate by the Romans in reality for transcended any honor claimed for monarchs some 2,000 years later in accordance with the theory of the divine right of kings. Thus we see that the power of the leader stemmed from the people, and to claim divine rights and privileges was usurpation of the natural rights of men.

"All the peoples in the Roman Empire could become citizens. Some of the emperors even were Syrians or sprang from other foreign origins. There was no racial discrimination as we have it today. The Armenians and other tribes of the so-called barbarian world of that day were accepted, and welcomed as allies of Rome, and not as subject peoples. This broad and practiced concept of the Romans was, I think, the chief cause of the Roman Empire lasting for over 1,000 years.

"On the other hand, tyranny and dictatorships have been proven to be short-lived. We ask ourselves why is it that the ancient Persian Empire only remained at its comparative zenith for a few centuries, while the high tide of the Napoleonic era only lasted for a few decades.

"We read that Sapor, the Persian Emperor, after defeating the Romans, used the neck of Valerian, the Roman Emperor, as a footstool for mounting his horse. Was it this cruelty and arrogance of the conqueror toward the conquered which contributed to the fall of the dictatorships whose leaders strutted about in a frenzy of exhibitionism during their short day as invincible conquerors and masters?

Contrast in China

"Let us contrast this with the Chinese way of life as shown in the following historical incident. During the period of the Three Kingdoms in China, Kuan Kung, a valiant warrior, met Huang Tsung, also a brave warrior, in single combat. With a sweep of his long sword, Kuan Kung cut off the forelegs of his opponent's steed. Horse and rider both toppled to the ground. The vanquished warrior awaited his doom with resignation. The victor, Kuan Kung, however, extended his weaponless hand and cried: 'Arise! My sword falls edgeless against a dismounted and unarmed foe!'

"To return to the Roman Empire, its final fall was due, among other things, to the sybaritic and effete practices indulged in by the Roman people. In the declining days of the Empire they hired others to do their fighting, while they themselves wallowed in sensualism which culminated in the total eclipse of the Roman Empire in the West. On the heels of the fall of this empire followed the Dark Ages in Europe, with all the attendant evil results. To safeguard ourselves against retrogression into another dark age is, I feel, the greatest task now confronting the United Nations.

"Whether the principles of freedom, justic, and equality for which we are fighting will be able to stand the strain and stress of the times is a question depending largely on ourselves as individuals and as nations. Convicts are subject to coercion, but it must be remembered that they have proved themselves to be antisocial and had first committed crimes against society. Their exclusion from their fellow men is but a logical consequence of the necessity for expiation, whereas slaves or subject peoples arrive in that estate often through no fault of their own.

Thoughts Remain Free

"The Axis powers have shown that they have no respect for anything but brute force and, such being the case, they logically hold that conquered peoples should become shackled slaves. They lack the imagination to visualize the fact that a man may be enslaved physically but cannot be controlled in his thoughts and in his innae desire to be free. Nor do they recognize that if people are deprived of responsibility, there can be no real discipline, for indubitably the highest kind of government is maintained through self-discipline. Nor are they imaginative enough to realize that unrest, however ruthlessly suppressed, will continue to create situations which successive riotings and reforms cannot ameliorate, leaving in their wake only bitterness and determined hatred of the oppressor. The implacable underground hostility of Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Low Countries, and France, and the indomitable resolve to keep on fighting as shown by your people, and by my people, and by the peoples of Britain and Russia attest incontrovertibly to this fact.

"The world today is full of catch phrases. Men often pay lip service to ideals without actually desiring and working for their fruition. Fascist Italy has sometimes claimed to be an organized, centralized, and authoritative democracy. Nazi Germany on occasions has also called itself a democracy. Do we of the United Nations wish to follow in their footsteps?

Totalitarian Theories

"The universal tendency of the world, as represented by the United Nations, is as patent and inexorable as the enormous sheets of ice which float down the Hudson in the winter. The swift and mighty tide is toward universal justice and freedom. In furtherance of this tendency we in China have bled for the last six long years to demonstrate our repudiation of the inert and humiliating philosophy that a slow, strangling death is the more merciful, though some people in other parts of the world maintain that the absence of hope would prevent the acrimony of a losing fight and leave man's nature untrammeled to compose itself to the mercy of God. We shall hold firm to the faith that nothing short of race annihilation will ever prevent any people from struggling against wanton domination, whether economic or political. Are we right?

"Again, there are peoples who are obsessed by the fear that the stage of economic stagnation has been reached; there are others who preach totalitarian-tinged doctrines of economic autarchy. If we accept these theories, then we must all be self-sufficing, for when any of us lack raw materials and labor, instead of obtaining them through legitimate means of trade and commerce, we would have to resort to the brutalities of invading our neighbors' territories and enslaving the inhabitants.

"In reality, neither theory is possible, for the vast and rich-unindustrialized hinterlands of China alone would bear witness to the obvious falsity of the former theory. The processes of history, composed of sequence—coexistence and interdependence—just as people in society are inevitably entwined through common interests, common efforts and common survival prove to us the folly of the latter theory.

"What are we going to make of the future?

"What will the revalescing world, recovering from this hideous blood-letting, be like?

"The wisest minds in every corner of the world are pondering over these questions, and the wisest of all reserve their opinion. But, without letting temerity outrun discretion, I venture to say that certain things must be recognized. Never again must the dignity of man be outraged as it has been since the dawn of history.

"All nations, great and small, must have equal opportunity of development. Those who are stronger and more advanced should consider their strength as a trust to be used to help the weaker nations to fit themselves for full self-government and not to exploit them. Exploitation is spiritually as degrading to the exploiter as to the exploited.

"Then, too, there must be no bitterness in the reconstructed world. No matter what we have undergone and suffered, we must try to forgive those who injured us and remember only the lesson gained thereby.

"The teachings of Christ radiate ideas for the elevation of souls and intellectual capacities far above the common passions of hate and degradation. He taught us to help our less fortunate fellow beings, to work and strive for their betterment without ever deceiving ourselves and others by pretending that tragedy and ugliness do not exist. He taught us to hate the evil in men but not men themselves.

Co-operation Vital

"Finally, in order that this war may indeed be the war to end all wars in all ages, and that nations, great and small alike, may be allowed to live and let live in peace, security, and freedom in the generations to come, co-operation in the true and highest sense of the word must be practised. I have no doubt that the truly great leaders of the United Nations—those men with vision and forethought—are working toward the crystallization of this ideal. Yet they, too, would be impotent if you and I do not give our all toward making it a reality.

"Over 2,000 years ago, during the feudal period when many little kingdoms coexisted in China, there were two conflicting theories: The principle of imperialism, or lien-heng, and the principle of concerted effort, or hoh-tsung. The originator of the principle of imperialism, or lien-heng, connived to swallow up the six weaker states by the State of Tsing. The originator of the concerted effort, or hoh-tsung, on the other hand, advocated the union of the six weak states for mutual protection against their dominant neighbor Tsing. The central idea was, in the event of aggression by the State of Tsing against any of the six states, the others were under moral obligation to come to the assistance of the invaded state. Unfortunately, the six states were lukewarm toward this idea of united effort and did not take any pains for its support, with the result that gradually, one by one, the weaker states were destroyed by the strong State of Tsing. Do we want history to repeat itself?

"At the present day, I should like to point out that we often use the term "community of nations." If we would only pause to think for a moment, we would realize that the word "community" implies association not of voluntary choice, but of force of circumstance. We should, instead, think of ourselves as a society of nations, for society means association by choice. Let us, the United Nations, which have come together by choice, resolve to create a world resting on the pillars of justice, co-existence, co-operation and mutual respect.

"Selfishness and complacency in the past have made us pay dearly in terms of human misery and suffering. While it may be difficult for us not to feel bitterness for the injuries we have suffered at the hands of the aggressors, let us remember that recrimination and hatred will lead us nowhere. We should use our energy to better purpose, so that every nation will be enabled to use its native genius and energy for the reconstruction of a permanently progressive world with all nations participating on an equitable and just basis. The goal of our common struggle at the conclusion of this war should be to shape the future so that 'this whole world must be thought of as one great state common to gods and men.'"

Huge 85-Ton Ice Destroyer Expected To Clear Upper Mississippi for Traffic

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 3 (AP)—Hopeful of breaking a Mississippi River precedent antedating the pilot days of Mark Twain, the Coast Guard sets out tomorrow to smash all ice in the "Father of Waters" between St. Louis and St. Paul.

Never has there been a successful breaking of Mississippi River ice prior to the normal spring thaw, a cold fact which has kept rivermen hot under their collars for all the years the river has been navigated.

Ordinarily the river becomes frozen northward from Dubuque, Iowa, early in December and doesn't become navigable until mid-April, but the necessity of moving war shipments at the earliest moment inspired this year's attempt to alter that condition.

Where baffled rivermen and their 1,001 schemes have failed, the Coast Guard expected to succeed because of a new Amsterdam-type plow developed by one of its own officers and given its debut on the Illinois River. This 85-ton gadget enabled the cutter, Fern, for the first time to keep that stream open to winter traffic his year.

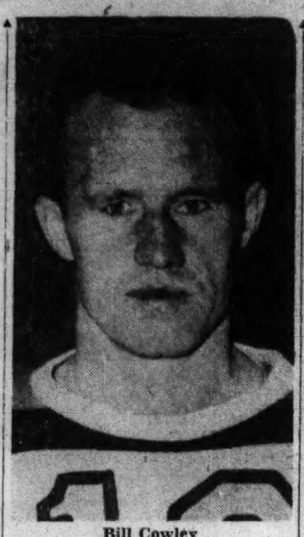
Bruins Pressed for Manpower

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Rejoicings over the Bruins' 3-1 victory over Detroit, Bill Cowley's getting the hat trick, and the cutting of Red Wings' lead to one point today were being tempered by one baffling question.

What are the Bruins' going to do for manpower from here in?

For the last 20 minutes at the Garden last night, the Bruins were using just 11 men, Murph Chamberlain and Busher Jackson having been injured and Manager Art Ross not using young Johnny Schmidt. Today that number was reduced to 10 with the absence of Defenseman Jack Shewchuk, who was arriving at his home in Brantford, Ont., with plans for enlisting in the Canadian Army. Jack may be back, if given a leave after joining up, but Manager Ross is not counting on it.



Bill Cowley

Pace Too Fast

The Bruins cannot hope to play through the rest of the season and the play-offs with only two lines and three defensemen. It used to be done, but the pace in modern hockey is too fast. It is true that both Chamberlain and Boll will probably return for the first play-off game, but Bruins have not yet clinched a play-off berth. They are only two points away from being definitely in to be sure, but with a short-handed team those two points could be exceedingly hard to get.

It will be interesting to watch for moves by Ross, if he can make any. He can buy players from the American League, if the price is not too high for the little service they would see. He can take a deep breath and hope that a couple of local amateurs come through. Or he can just sit tight and hope for the best.

Bruins deserve all the credit in the world for last night's win, which, incidentally, prolongs their mathematical chance for first place. Tired from the long trip home from Chicago, and facing what is acknowledged to be the best-balanced and strongest defensive club in the circuit, they popped up with a victory.

Cowley Taking Bows

Cowley, of course, is taking most of the bows. His first two tallies couldn't have been improved on for skill and finesse, and though his third goal went in off Jack Stewart's skate, it still belonged to him. That made the third time Wily Willie has turned the hat trick this season, sent his goal-total to 25 and his point total to 67 and brought back to him the league's individual scoring lead from Doug Bentley of Chicago, who has 65. Incidentally, the goals were the first Bill has scored against Goalie Johnny Mowers this winter.

Bruins now have a week's layoff before playing Toronto here next Tuesday night. Following that game the B's will have but two contests left in their regular schedule, a March 14th date here with Montreal Canadiens, and a March 16th engagement also here with New York Rangers.

Over the Blue Line

Last night's crowd of 12,952 paid, plus nearly 2,000 servicemen and free passengers, was the second largest to witness a Bruins-Detroit game here in 17 years . . . Only larger crowd was on hand the night of Jan. 1, 1939, when Tiny Thompson made his first appearance at the Garden in a Detroit uniform . . . Tiny was beaten 4-1 . . . The turnout was also the third largest of the season, being exceeded only by two Toronto sellouts.

Manager Jack Adams picks the following all-star team: Mowers in goal, Johnny Crawford and Jack Stewart (Detroit) on defense, and Lynn Patrick (Rangers), Bill Cowley, and Joe Benoit (Canadiens) as forwards . . . He surprised by picking Mowers over Brimsek and Patrick over Doug Bentley . . . Benoit has a good chance of making the team, along with Toronto's Lorne Carr and Rangers' Bryan Hextall.

Joe Fisher, up from Indianapolis to replace the injured Eddie Wares, scored Detroit's only goal . . . Adams' was pleased with his play . . . Jack, for himself, has no doubts his club will finish first . . . "We're on top now and have more games to play than the Bruins," he said. "We'll come out on top. We have the best goalie we've ever had and our strongest defense. Our offense is not the best we have ever had, but it has balance in all three lines."

Ross kept Hollett at defense all night . . . He was needed there, for Brimsek had 36 saves to 19 by Mowers . . . Cowley's first two goals came when Harry Watson was in the penalty box, a fact which irked Adams no end . . . Bep Guidolin turned in one of his best games since becoming a Bruin . . . Harvey Jackson figures to be back in a week . . . The B's practice tomorrow at noon at the Garden . . . Skeeter Newsome and Tony Lupien of the Red Sox visited Trainer Win Green in the dressing room before the game . . . Wings caught the 11 p. m. train for home last night.

Few Minors Travel by Bus

NEW YORK, March 3 (AP)—The ODT's ban on the use of privately owned busses will have little if any effect on various sports which already have geared their programs to fit the conditions brought on by the war.

A check by The Associated Press revealed that the few minor baseball leagues which will be in operation this year had for the most part anticipated such action by the ODT and arranged for other means of transportation.

By Trains

Thomas Richardson, President of the Eastern League, said all of the circuit's clubs are preparing to travel by trains. If the Appalachian League operates the players will make the trips on regularly scheduled busses. President J. Ross Edgemon said, however, that there is some question whether the circuit will go, since the fourth member is not assured.

President Arthur Ehlers of the Interstate League said he didn't believe the ban will affect operations since the league already has considered the possibility of such action and found it could operate by using public conveyances. Extra expense in traveling probably will be saved by scheduling three and four-game series instead of the usual two.

Pony League

The Pony League used station wagons last year with the exception of Hamilton, Ont., which chartered busses. President Bob Stedler said the circuit had planned to do the same this year, but if ODT regulations prevent, the teams will use regular transportation facilities.

The four AA leagues—International, American and Southern Associations and Pacific Coast—use trains to make their jumps.

COMING

of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MARCH 6, 1943

TURKEY—GATEWAY TO ASIA — By Derek Patmore
Analysis of the highly significant place in the international picture held by Turkey as each Russian Advance forces the Axis to consider anew its strategy in the Near East.

WHAT IS THE SOLDIER THINKING? — By Roscoe Drummond
The War Department wanted to know what Servicemen think and the soldiers took it seriously—they want, perhaps most important of all, a lasting peace and "sure enough" jobs waiting for them when the war is over.

THEY LAUGH AT HITLER — By Ernest S. Pisko
Despite humiliation and threats to life and liberty, Hitler's captive peoples in Europe are still able to laugh at the expense of their oppressor and his henchmen.

AIR RAID WARNINGS: CHINESE STYLE — By Vanye Oakes
An American recently returned from 10 years' stay in the Far East describes conditions in China during preparations for air raids.

NEW YORK PREPARES TO BUILD THE CITY OF THE FUTURE — By Robert M. Hallett
America's largest city is leading the way with planned postwar projects which will provide work for returning soldiers, rehabilitate the city and help ease the nation down to normal peacetime living.

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Shorts From Sport Front

NEW YORK, March 3 (AP)—If Toledo's all-freshman basketball team can knock off Long Island U. tonight it will virtually assure the Rockets of a bid to the invitation tournament at the Garden . . . And with Western Kentucky already invited, that might lead up to a tongue-twisting duel between coaches Ed Diddle and Burl Friddle . . . Of course, one would have to play second fiddle . . . Bill Cox, new owner of the Phils, and Congressman Ralph Gamble, one-time Princeton athlete, will be just a couple of badgers measuring the broad jump at the Intercollegiate 4-A track meet Saturday.

Joe Di Maggio (batting average .305) and Joe De Maggio (average .438) finally met when Yankee Joe stopped in Hollywood en route to the Army induction center . . . De Maggio, who did his hitting for Los Angeles City College, explained that he used to spell his name the same way as the more famous Joe until a school teacher told him he should use an "E" . . . And since the grandparents of both came from Sicily, they agreed that they might be distantly related.

The "special" pace planned for Saturday's I. C. 4-A track championships is out, partly because Gil Dodds woesn't want to run more than a mile and partly because Greg Rice not only burned up the track, but met with a mishap in winning the A. A. U. three-mile championship. . . . Dizzy Trout's all-star bowling team recently raised more than $600 for war charities in two matches . . . Earl Hilligan, the American League drumbeater, figures a close pennant race will offset the loss of Feller, Di Maggio, Williams, etc., when it come sto drawing the fans. He points out the league attendance record was set in 1940 when Detroit and Cleveland battled right down to the finish.

George Farrar, Jr., Woonsocket (R. I.) Call: "If the National League devises a point system of rationing ball players, Bucky Harris can truthfully say that his cupboards are bare and that he deserves his full complement of stamps."

Tee Branca is one soldier who is sure of getting his old job back when the war ends. The Fort Douglas, Utah, golf club announced it would get along without a pro until he returns . . . Sure, what's golf without a tee? . . . Capt. Ken Omley, former Rutgers basketball, football and lacrosse player, is the youngest officer of his rank at the Syracuse, N. Y., Army Air Base. He got his double bars recently at the age of 23 . . . Joe Kuharich, former Chicago Cardinals' guard who couldn't get the "feel" of flying a Navy fighter plane, is being held over at the Glenview, Ill., Naval Air Base as physical instructor . . . And Bob Kock, who played for the St. Mary's Pre-Flight School last fall, has been discharged from the Navy.

Hogan to Be Inducted

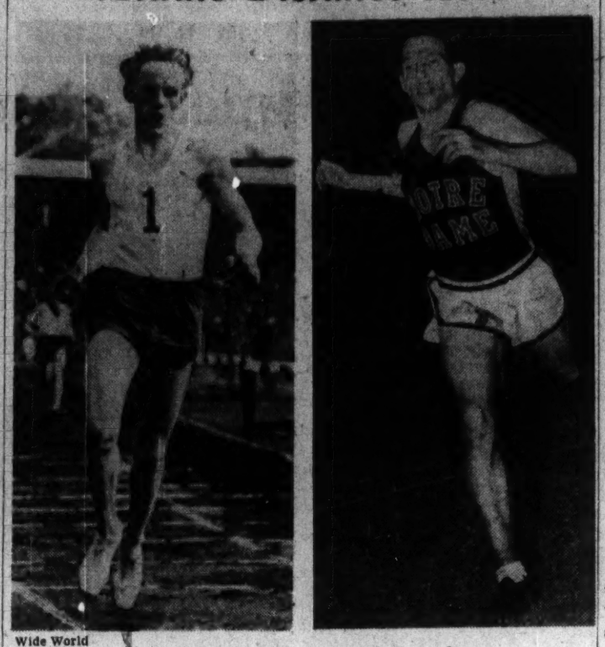
FORT WORTH, Texas (AP) — Officials of Ben Hogan's selective service board said the golf star has been ordered to report for final physical examination and induction into the armed services March 25.

Hogan is in Tulsa, Okla., where he has been taking private air pilot training for several months.

Helen Jacobs Assigned

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., March 3 (AP)—Helen Jacobs, former women's national amateur tennis champion, was among 48 WAVES commissioned here yesterday. She was assigned to the newly-opened naval training school at Hunter College in New York City.

Middle Distance Aces



Wide World

Gundar Haegg (left) and Greg Rice

Haegg is the Swedish fireman who apparently is unbeatable at distances from 1,500 to 5,000 meters. He is the mile record holder at 4m. 6.2s. World track critics and fans would like to see him matched with Rice, the American star, in the near future. If Haegg cannot come over here, Rice may visit Sweden.

Track Awaits Meeting Between Haegg and Rice

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

That section of sports-minded America which chases track and field is literally begging for what it figures would be one of the greatest races in history—the race to end all races—the daddy of them all. We refer, of course, to a meeting between Greg Rice of the United States and Gundar Haegg of Sweden.

And America is not alone in its anxiety. When the Amateur Athletic Union of this country and various other movements failed in their attempts to bring Haegg over here, authorities in Sweden began a campaign to get Rice over there. In fact, Greg may yet make the voyage across the Atlantic.

Runners Anxious

One reason why the critics think that Haegg and Rice will eventually toe the same starting line is that no persons are more anxious for the meeting than the runners themselves. Both great competitors and gentlemen, they apparently thrill in anticipation of a two-man duel some time in the near future, and the sooner the better. And no arena or stadium in the world is big enough to hold the crowd that would want to attend.

Haegg, a 24-year-old fireman from Gaevle, Sweden, has shattered world records all the way from 1,500 to 5,000 meters. His 4m. 4.6s. for the mile is accepted as the world outdoor standard. Only Glenn Cunningham's 4:4.4 paced race indoors on the Dartmouth track was faster. Gundar has also done 4:6.2 for the distance. For the two-mile, which happens to be Rice's specialty, the flying Swede has done 8m. 47.8s, and his time for 5,000 meters is a record 13m. 35.4s.

Effortless Style

In all talks of distant runners, one invariably gets around to Pavvo Nurmi, the great Finn; and a comparison between the styles of Nurmi and Gundar Haegg makes interesting study. The Finn ran upright—so upright, in fact, that at times he seemed to lean backward from the hips. Haegg, however, leans forward slightly from the waist and seems to glide over the ground without lost motion. Swedish critics call his "perhaps the most effortless style of all."

Unlike Nurmi, Haegg does not train seriously. He is, of course, a fine, clean living young man—a pattern for youths throughout the world. But he eats anything he wants to and often works out without benefit of a stop watch. The Finn ran each lap in practice almost to the split second. Gundar sprints and spurts according to his mood of the moment.

Despite the fact that Haegg's times would give him a pre-race edge over Rice, those who have followed the American since his arrival among the invitation race stars are not so sure that he would be left where he could watch the Swede's flying spikes. Remember, most of Greg's victories—most of his powerhouse dashes across the finish line—have been made alone. Rarely has he ever been pushed on the bell lap.

This is an important factor. With a champion like Haegg to give him competition, there is no telling how fast Rice could tear through a two-mile race.

Perhaps you recall the circumstances under which Rice set his own indoor two-mile standard at Chicago two years ago. Ralph Schwarzkopf secretly planned that night to go all-out for a mile and a half, to see if he could push Greg to a record. Not knowing what was going on, Rice tagged along, thinking that Ralph might be primed for the greatest race of his career. And even though Greg almost ran out of gas, as he put it, on the final half, he achieved that fine 8:51.1 time.

Yes, there is no doubt that a Rice-Haegg meeting would deserve a special page in the all-time annals of track and field.

Events Tonight

Hockey

Greater Boston and Bay State League All-Stars at Boston Garden, 7:00 p. m.

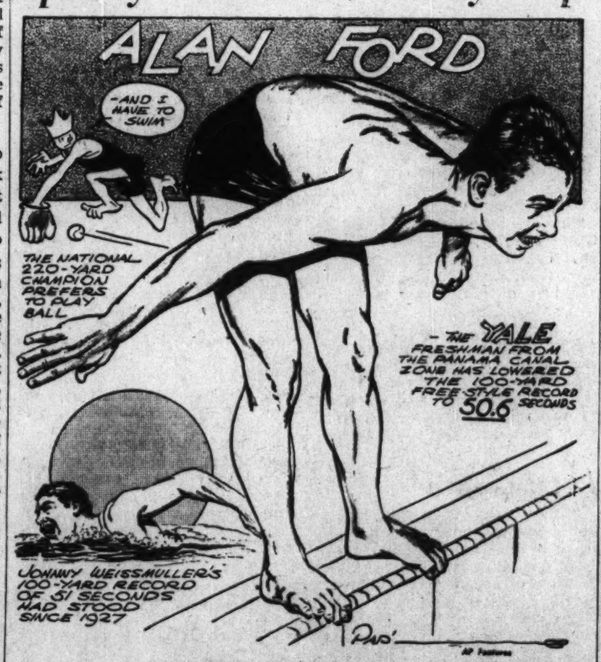
Basketball

Worcester Tech at Boston University, 8:00 p. m.
Naval C. M. at Tufts, 8:00 p. m.

Swimming

Providence Boys' Club at Harvard, 8:45 p. m.

Speedy Swimmer —By Pap'


ALAN FORD
-AND I HAVE TO SWIM
THE NATIONAL 220-YARD CHAMPION PREFERS TO PLAY BALL
- THE YALE FRESHMAN FROM THE PANAMA CANAL ZONE HAS LOWERED THE 100-YARD FREE-STYLE RECORD TO 50.6 SECONDS
JOHNNY WEISSMULLER'S 100-YARD RECORD OF 51 SECONDS HAD STOOD SINCE 1927
PAP'
AP Features

For years, ever since 1927 to be exact, Johnny Weissmuller's world record of 51 seconds for the 100-yard free-style swim stood out as a challenge to the great swimmers who came along. Several actually equalled the great mark, but it withstood all assaults until Alan Ford, a Yale freshman from the Panama Canal Zone, started whittling it down. Late in January, Ford set up a new mark of 50.7 seconds and a couple of weeks later shaved another tenth of a second off the record.

Ford won the 220-yard freestyle National A. A. U. indoor title last spring while still a student at Mercersburg Academy. He had come up from the Canal Zone two years ago earmarked for future greatness. H. G. Greiser, the U. S. government swimming director at the Canal Zone, started him on his way to fame, and Coach John Miller continued his development at Mercersburg.

Ford was born in the Canal Zone and has been swimming ever since he was able to paddle. He would rather play baseball than swim. Ford thinks it is much easier to swim outdoors than indoors, and besides "it's much more fun."

Continuation Of Sports Is Urged

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 3

Continuation of "spectator sports," especially baseball and football, was demanded in the House yesterday by Representative Weiss (D) of Pennsylvania, as a builder of morale for servicemen and war workers.

"The administration ought to have the courage to clarify its position on wartime sports," the Pennsylvanian said, adding that servicemen are unanimously in favor of spectator sports.

Weiss is a referee of the National Football League.

Around The Hub

Huskies Join 'Pics

Trainer Bill Linskey of the Boston Olympics will be rooting for three of his boys to come through against the Coast Guard at Baltimore tonight, for Bob Baker, Bob Fernberg, and Dick Conner of Northeastern will be playing for the 'Pics. As Coach Linskey of the Huskies, he watched them help Northeastern to the New England Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League championship.

The Husky trio rounds out Harrington's squad, even though such performers as Gerry Desrosiers, Gerry Bauer, Bob Jeremiah, the three Dartmouth boys—Bill Harrison, Bill Riley, and Dick Rondeau—and the two Boston College stalwarts, Phil Carey and Jim Edgeworth, were not able to make the trip. For a goalie Hago plans to pick up Edgar Beardon of the Sands Point Tigers of the New York Met League. Beardon was in the Boston net last week when the 'Pics beat the Falcons 8-6 in Philadelphia.

Tony and Natalie Lupien saw their first Bruin hockey game of the winter last night. Tony, the young Red Sox first baseman, is in great shape, thanks to his cadet conditioning duties at Harvard since the close of the 1942 baseball season. Now that these duties are over, he is working out every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday with the Harvard varsity nine in Briggs cage. By the time the Sox report at Tufts cage in Medford, he should be ready to play nine innings.

Lupien, of course, hopes that big league baseball will start and finish in 1943. However, if the game should be halted, he would go right into the Army Air Corps. "With the ground crew," said Tony. "Not in the air. There's nothing like keeping one's feet on the ground."

Jimmie Foxx, upon passing through Boston yesterday, told reporters that he was quitting baseball. "I haven't notified the Cubs yet of my intentions," said Double-X. "But I'll get around to it any day now." He thinks that baseball's chances of running through the approaching season are slim. Too, he wants to step out of uniform before "I have another bad year." Which makes you wonder: When did the fellow ever have a bad year?

Briefs . . . During their eight cage league games, the Rhode Island State Rams, New England Conference champions, chalked up a total of 620 points. They held their opponents to 472 . . . Four freshmen from Northeastern's New England Intercollegiate League championship hockey team received varsity letters . . . Boston Garden houses the first round of the Metropolitan Boston hockey championship tournament tonight . . . Eastern Baseball League President Tommy Richardson was to confer at Utica today with the Rev. Harold J. Martin concerning Utica's application to become a league member . . . Tufts' track team defeated Brown, 60½ to 25½, at Medford last night . . . George W. Mansfield and S. M. Patterson of Boston qualified in the senior golf championship at Pinehurst, N. C. . . . Pitcher Louis Lucier of Woonsocket, up from Louisville, has signed a Red Sox contract.

Traynor Through

PITTSBURGH (AP) — A war "casualty," Harold (Pie) Traynor, one of baseball's greatest third basemen, has been dropped from the pay roll of the Pittsburgh Pirates, breaking ties of 22 years, it was disclosed.

Samuel E. Watters, vice-president of the club, said Traynor was one of several scouts whom the club had urged to seek other jobs, because of the war-time closing of many minor leagues.

Bucky Harris Scouting

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Bucky Harris said that his plans to strengthen the Philadelphia Phils included conferences this week with the Brooklyn Dodgers and the New York Giants; that he had arranged to talk with the New York Yankees' management about prospects in the farm system, and that he was interested in a pitcher recently obtained by the Minneapolis Millers of the American Association.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Ag
Detroit	22	12	10	54	149	107
Boston	23	17	7	53	175	162
Toronto	20	18	6	46	177	141
Chicago	17	15	12	46	156	149
Montreal	17	19	8	42	152	170
New York	10	28	7	27	139	219

Results March 2

Boston 3, Detroit 1.
New York 4, Toronto 0.

In the Dugout
with Rumill

Will Training Change?

Said Mickey Cochrane in a recent interview: "I never knew what real conditioning was until I came here. What we call training in baseball is a joke."

This statement by Cochrane, now a Lieutenant Commander at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, brings up an interesting question. It is this: After the war, if fellows like Hank Greenberg, Cochrane, Charley Gehringer and others return to baseball as coaches and managers, what will their attitudes be toward the normal conditioning program of the big league club?

In other words, after these fellows have had a taste of the more strenuous Army, Navy or Marine conditioning routines, and a close-up look at the results thereof, are they going to be satisfied with baseball's lackadaisical scheme? Probably not.

Associated Press
Mickey Cochrane

More Strenuous

Of course, the tempo of big league training may step up automatically, with many of the future big time players now growing up in Army camps. But those noble athletes who have remained in civilian life had better be ready—had better stay loose, as they say in the dugout. Because the chances are that after-war spring training will be a whole lot more strenuous than it is at the moment.

Bill Cox, the brave new owner of the lowly Phils, probably started the ball rolling the other day when he announced that his ball players would get a taste of a "commando type" of conditioning this spring. Young Cox did not go into detail; but if the Phils do even a few of those Army commando tactics, they will be the best conditioned outfit in the history of baseball.

Watch Your Arm

What Bill Cox had in mind, no doubt, was a few extra sessions of running for his athletes. The Phil President, although new to the official end of big league baseball, has been close to the game for years, and undoubtedly is alert to the type of training a ball player needs. Managers and coaches have maintained for some time that the best way to get a man ready for playing ball is to let him play ball. Calisthenics are seen at major camps on just rare occasions.

However, as Mr. Cox apparently is aware, anything which helps get an athlete in condition should not be shunned by the big leagues. If a man can get into better shape by climbing fences and trees, jumping over hedges and water holes, or rolling around on the ground, then why not let him? The only caution a ball player must never forget is: take care of that arm.

Tire Easily

It always has disgusted the writer to see a big league pitcher, getting a big league salary, all out of breath—almost fall to the ground with exhaustion — after running out a three-base hit. And yet, you see it countless times in the course of a season. In fact, you see it often in a World Series, at the end of a long campaign, when even the bat boy of a ball club should be at the peak of condition.

Still vivid is the picture of Red Ruffing stumbling into second base after hitting a double in the last World Series. The next inning the Cardinals clouted him around, almost at will, and "Ruff" admitted to newspapermen that it was running out the two-bagger which caused him to lose control of the situation.

But Ruffing was not alone. A great majority of pitchers, unconsciously or otherwise, are inclined to loaf through spring training—yes, loaf through the entire season, except on the days they are on the mound. "Saving themselves," they call it.

But the war may change that attitude, just as it has changed a lot of other things.

Report Has Yale Dropping Hockey; Odell Doubts It

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 3 (AP)—As far as Coach Howie Odell of Yale is concerned, it's much too early to discuss reports that Yale plans to abandon hockey next winter.

Sports Editor Daniel Mulvey of the New Haven Register said he learned that Yale was planning to drop hockey as a war casualty next season.

Questioned about the report, Odell said, "I don't think there is anything to it. At any rate there has been no talk about it around here."

Asked whether the Elis would renew their contract for use of the New Haven Arena for the 1943-44 winter, Odell replied, "I am unable to answer that officially and I think it not even logic to talk about it now, it's so premature."

The Eli coach added that "there has been no indication or talk of disbanding hockey, and of course, there has been no official release from our publicity office."

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

Results March 2

East

Temple 60, Ursinus 25.
Manhattan 55, Rutgers 41.
Drexel 57, Penn Military C. 43.

Midwest

Notre Dame 69, Wabash 42.
Kansas 47, Missouri 44 (overtime).
Western Michigan 72, Wayne 29.
River Falls (Wis.) T. 48, Eau Claire T. 40.
Southwestern (Kan.) 63, Fort Hays State 35.
Rockhurst 30, St. Benedicts (Kan.) 28.
Westminster (Mo.) 43, Missouri Valley 36 (overtime).
St. Olaf 43, Gustavus Adolphus 33.
Mount Union 48, John Carroll 35.
Hasting 41, Nebraska Wesleyan 27.
Akron U. 52, Western Reserve 32.
Heidelberg 63, Findlay 59.
Wooster 69, Kenyon 25.
Doan (Neb.) 72, Midland 39.
Washington (St. Louis) 35, St. Louis 34.
Luther 50, Loras 37.
St. Ambrose 51, Persan 40.
Cornell (Iowa) 54, Coe 53.
Buena Vista 70, Western Union 52.
Drake 51, Grinnell 33.
St. Thomas (Minn.) 45, Macalester 40.
Phillips Oilers 47, Olathe Naval Air Sta. 37.

West

Western Washington 44, Eastern Washington 34.
Linfield 53, Eastern Oregon 49.

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Cottons This Spring Step Forth In New Weaves and Designs

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Fashion Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Good to the last shred" would be an apt slogan for cotton clothes this spring. Sound reasoning shows the necessity for caring for your cottons with as much solicitude as you once bestowed only on your best silks, because cotton, too, must be made to go a long way.

The latest information on the subject of cottons is that, although there will be shortages of a few specific fabrics, such as percales, duck, sailcloth, twills, which go to fill some of the 500 uses for cotton by the Army, indications are that most stores have plenty of other varieties on hand for the public to buy, both in yard-goods form and in ready-to-wear. This is reassuring, for we love to wear cotton.

While some of the old favorites are missing, newcomers are filling the ranks. Among the newest and most interesting of these are cotton tweeds. These come in window-pane plaids of soft-toned pastels and in high shades, as well as in monotone plaids and checks, and they make up stunningly, in coats and suits. Many of them are correlated, so that if you choose a stripe for your suit, you can find a plaid in related colors for your coat. A new "quiltweave" that looks like a giant waffle pique has enough body for the sharp cold of spring, while quilted percales and ginghams are carrying over from winter, and will be practical right up to warm weather.

Chintz Breezes In

Glazed chintz is enjoying a greater demand than ever. Its gay designs and soft colors burst forth this season in all kinds of clothes, from bathing suits to evening gowns. Even checked gingham has been given a glaze, and the permanent glazed finish on practically all these fabrics not only discourages dirt, but remains glossy even after numerous washings.

Longcloth is another revival—so soft and pleasant to wear. Poplin and broadcloth are making their appearance with new border prints. These are snapped up for dirndls and other casual fashions. Striped mattress ticking in old China blues and luster pinks makes charming little suits and dresses, with matching hats and gloves.

It's next to impossible to pin those practical hollow-cut velveteen coats down to a single season, though they are perfect for spring. They go on and on forever. You will see any number of the new double-breasted Chesterfields in a three-quarter length. They are called "peajackets," and gallivant about over everything from slacks to dinner dresses—and usually from January to December. Tailored suits, on classic lines, of velveteen, corduroy, cotton gabardine, or one of the new cotton tweeds, are sound purchasing. Match them with slacks, and you meet a demand for something comfortable for lounging.

As fashion is, after all, but the feeling, at a given time, of a majority of people on the subject of clothes, the strong swing toward quality in what we are wearing—even in cottons—is very natural. Dorothy Cox, designer of the McMullen Classics, lays stress in her spring collection on quality, femininity, and variety, and depicts these attributes in the fine cottons that have always been a McMullen specialty. The new exclusive Gloucester chambrays are outstanding. Ordered before present priorities, and dyed to Dorothy Cox's own colors, in weaves of window-pane plaids, kindergarten checks, and white-ground shadow-box plaids, these materials are made into provocative little two-piece suit-type dresses.

Sweet and Simple

The fine old Scotch firm of David & John Anderson, Ltd., has again woven some dramatic new cottons for McMullen, the firm's exclusive sportswear house in America. "Little girl" dresses, sweet with white pique ruffles, and worn with pique "jeep" hats; a bib-front dress done in "nursery" colors of pink, blue, and yellow, sharp and crisp; a spring version of the famous drawstring dress; clover-pink chambray showing rows of flaps without pockets, worn with a quilted bonnet; all these McMullen Classics make you look as young as you feel, and stress the shirtmaker tailored perfection.

"Fashions that do not reflect world conditions are stupid," observes Mainbocher, "but world conditions aren't going to annihilate women's desire to look as well as they can. Clothes ought to make people happy and give them confidence."

Building his spring collection, as if he were an architect, demanding the same balance and proportion, Mainbocher shows a new attitude toward the classical, which seems more than ever important to him now that women can't afford to make mistakes. And, as if to illustrate this theme, he works in gingham as meticulously as if it were some priceless fabric. He lavishes fine lines on a purple and white checked gingham. The skirt, to fall in with his idea of clothes that "walk well," has a deep flounce in front, a touch featured in many of his cotton clothes. There is nothing bucolic in his use of ginghams, however. They manage a provocative lilt, achieved through a dash of spangles, or accessories, that fairly send them skipping along with imagination.

Cotton Town Clothes

Organdy, pique, shantung and other cottons go into the making of town clothes for spring, and, as he handles them, prove useful for afternoon and evening wear. One of his variations of the popular shirtwaist dinner dress has a black taffeta skirt, floor length, its soberness given fragile contrast by a crisp white embroidered organdy blouse. A narrow cerise belt brings them together with a fillip.

So take care of your cottons. Handle them with respect. Wear them with conscious appreciation of the fact that the longer they last, the freer will be the uninterrupted flow of cotton to the fighting fronts, where thousands of cotton products are being used in the prosecution of the war.

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You will be smart — and thrifty — to buy worsted suits. Available in weights and fabrics for an all-year-round wardrobe are
WORSTED-TEX STANDARD
winter
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spring and fall
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summer
All are smartly tailored of worsted fabrics made from Naphthalated Wool (virgin wool gently cleansed in naphtha to preserve wool fiber strength).
WOOL NAPHTHALATED
Buy them from BROADSTREET'S, New York and Chicago, and other leading stores. For name of nearest store, write Arlingcrest Naphthalated Wool Service, 401 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
ARLINGTON MILLS, Lawrence, Mass.

Benedict Frenkel; Fritz Henle

(Left) A typical McMullen spectator dress in chambray, as tailored as a uniform. Comes in red, blue or tan stripes on white. (Center) "Londoner" is the name of this hollow-cut velveteen Chesterfield that looks right over a dinner dress or slacks. This single-breasted style with easy raglan sleeves has slit pockets with the stitching on the pockets forming the only decoration. Cotton Textile Institute. (Right) A smart two-piece checked cotton dress just right for traveling for it is dark, washable, and comfortable. Trimmed with white pique, it can be worn with or without a blouse. Another McMullen Classic and it comes in red or blue checks.

American Furnishings Have Felt W. & J. Sloane Influence

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Quality furniture which you have bought and cared for through the years, like every other quality product, is something for which to be grateful these days. Curtailment of furniture production and the conversion of home furnishing factories to war production, focuses attention on appreciation of the good things which we have. It also makes us aware that the home furnishings industry, like many others, is beginning to rejoice in a sound and substantial background, in which we have had our part. This is illustrated by the century of establishment being celebrated by W. & J. Sloane, Inc., during March, in its five stores across the country—in New York, Washington, San Francisco, Beverly Hills and White Plains, N. Y.

Looking back a bit we find that it all began in March, 1843, when William Sloane, a weaver of Kilmarnock, Scotland, not without some pride, opened the doors of a small "carpeting and floor cloth" shop at 245 Broadway, just across from City Hall.

Modest Beginning

For all that he was establishing a "floor-covering" shop, this young Scotsman began very modestly with a floorspace measuring 20x80 feet. Four employees constituted his staff. His determination was to sell "only dependable merchandise at a honest figure." During the first year, his brother John was taken into the firm, and it became the familiar W. & J. Sloane which today marks a century in the furnishing of American homes.

From all accounts it was a friendly little shop. The Carnegies, neighbors and friends back in Scotland, arrived in 1848 with their 13-year-old son Andrew. The Sloanes were the only friends they had in New York. Washington Irving dropped in occasionally for a chat, although the story goes that he always complained because the pen-nibs were so bad.

What William Sloane himself lacked in education, he made up in observation, experience, and hard work. He concentrated his efforts on two things: his church, which came first, and his business. He also took time off to serve as foreman of the jury which convicted Boss Tweed.

Carpets the Palace

His son, Henry Sloane, was the first member of the family to complete a transcontinental journey by rail. He visited San Francisco just as the old Palace Hotel was being constructed there, and hearing stories of how incredibly luxurious the furnishings were to be, determined to make the most of his journey. He left with the entire rug and carpet order for "the world's largest and most luxurious hotel" in his pocket.

One of the principal attractions at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia was a collection of superb Oriental rugs. When the Exposition was over Sloane bought the entire lot, and thus launched the vogue in America for Oriental rugs. Some years later Sloane obtained the services of a firm in Amritsar, India, to execute copies of rare Oriental rugs, and to weave the store's own designs.

Source of Many Trends

Many of the trends in American decoration have found their beginnings in this store. Great progress in the furniture and decorating field was noted with the advent of William Sloane Coffin as a clerk in Sloane's in 1900. At that time there were no classes on art subjects available to anyone except architects. Desiring to broaden this rich field, Mr. Coffin decided to establish a class in decoration at the West Side Y. M. C. A. His choice of Frank Alvah Parsons as the instructor was a stroke of genius. Salesmen, designers, and store executives, all profited by the course, and an awakening to the value of home furnishings in better taste spread over the land.

Mr. Coffin's dissatisfaction with the furniture business led Sloane into the furniture-manufacturing field. A friend asked him to secure an estimate for reproducing a finely carved table. The price came to $1,200, exorbitant even to Mr. Coffin. Figuring that the making of 50 tables would reduce the cost, he was led to the consideration of a factory where fine reproductions could be made in quantity at a fraction of the cost of a single piece. Thus Sloane's Company of Master Craftsmen was born.

This furniture factory, once geared only to turning out reproductions of museum pieces, is now converted to war production.

B. E. S. F.

Really 'Home Sweet Home' Now

By Lenice Ingram Bacon
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home."

Up until last summer "Home Sweet Home" was just an old song to most of us—something that was played when it was time to go home from a party.

But, now, we know "there's no place like home"—we don't go around singing about it exactly (partly because we're not going around)—but, we feel it deep down in our hearts. For something has happened to us within the last year. "Home Sweet Home" may be the same old place, but, somehow, we are not quite the same.

We haven't changed because we wanted to, but because last summer there wasn't enough gasoline to go around. We had to call a halt somewhere, and we found it far better to halt at home than out on the big, high road.

Cooked Own Hamburgers

For one thing, we'd build us an out-of-door fireplace, and, instead of jumping in the car and speeding to the most popular hot-dog wagon, we'd cook our own hamburgers! And, when hamburgers began to pall upon us (that's hard to imagine now) we went in for fried chicken parties in the open. It was a wonderful way to get acquainted all over again with neighbors as well as our own family.

For, after a few flings at walking it to the trolley—then trolleying it to the movies or dancing, then trolleying and walking home again—our children decided it was a lot of fun to cook supper, stay home and sit around in the moonlight by an open fire. Yes, and actually—just sing and talk! And, by the end of summer, to hear them tell about it, it was their own discovery of a brand new way of having a "swell" time.

Cozy Winter Evenings

So, last summer it all started, but we weren't aware then that that was only the beginning. As cold weather approached, not only was there not enough gas to go around, but there didn't seem to be enough fuel oil to go around; And, in a house that was being heated around 64 degrees, we soon discovered that the open fire in the living room held as great a charm as the one under the skies. The whole family found it more pleasant to group around it than to sit in their respective rooms and shiver—even if it meant foregoing their own favorite programs over their own radios.

Of course, there had to be some sort of system worked out if we were all to spend the evening together. We couldn't listen to 13-year-old junior's adventure programs all the time; we couldn't endure sister's swing records for a whole evening; Father's symphony programs were all right—once in a while; Mother still loved to make old-fashioned music around the piano; and—there had to be quiet periods, too! So, to satisfy everybody there had to be a variety, and we've learned—through a long winter—not only to tolerate each other's tastes, but actually to appreciate and participate in group entertainment.

When father and mother have had a quiet evening alone, they have had a chance to catch up on their symphony programs and their reading. Now that we have discovered "home" we have also discovered and made use of "lost time"—the time previously spent going to a dinner party miles away one night and to a lecture miles away the next night.

And do you remember how we used to spend time just driving around, hunting for "different" out-of-the-way places to eat? Well, now those little out-of-the-way places are just about out-of-fopd as well. The question of finding places to eat has given way to the problem of finding something to eat! Now, if we have good, plain, nourishing food we are more than content to stay home and cook it as well as eat it there!

Nature has not spared us in any way. It's been a real old-fashioned winter. But once again the family unit has been established around the family hearth, and, not since pioneering days, has it held such significance.

When this war is over and the boys come back, they, of the generation that was brought up on wheels, will appreciate the charm of having a hearth of their own. Life will have a deeper meaning for them, and they will know that "there's no place like home!"

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Fira Benenson Collection Stresses Detail and Line

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There is a finesse about Fira Benenson's collections which is completely absorbing to the feminine mind. They are a study in fine points.

The clothes she designs have about them that invisible quality of good taste which finds expression in a broad sweep of line accented by minute detail, but which has been well disciplined and reveals itself entirely provocatively.

Feeling of Design

This spring 1943 collection is no exception. With deft hand she produces a feeling of design in the plainest fabrics. To achieve this, in one instance she combines chiffon with lightweight wool in a black daytime dress, using the sheer chiffon to create the lines of wide window-pane squares. Another black wool is given design by elongated slots of chiffon worked into the body of the dress. In silks and chiffons, jerseys and linens and surahs, padded tuckings, pinchwork, embroideries, tucks and shirrings so fine as to defy you, add to the fabric interest, while plain organzas find themselves important, not only because of their smooth sheerness, but because Fira Benenson has used dainty self-appliqué patterns on bodice and puffed sleeves, like a scattering of faint spring blossoms.

Gelatin Mold Slimness

To give you a feeling of complete conformance to the times, this designer of Bonwit Teller's Salon de Couture, planned her collection on "the gelatin mold silhouette—snug as your skin, supple as your own body," and based it on "morning to night" clothes. This is pointed up in a navy satin with corded shirring at the décolletage, which is quite broad and deep.

Heavy silk braid in a cable-stitch pattern embellishes a cardigan jacket made of double layers of black chiffon. This handling of chiffon, using double layers of it as a single fabric, makes for pleasant wear. It is thick enough to be opaque, yet keeps its slim value. The blouse has the fan neckline to which this collection gives significance. It can be worn open or closed, and transformed from a sedate high neck to one of extreme lowness, by unfastening a few hooks. Many pockets at strange and interesting angles are also played up.

Dresses in the collection are generally opened in the center front or back, departing from the zippered side closing, and by introducing shirring, clever tucks, or minute buttons, the openings become both a functional and decorative part of the silhouette.

Very little glitter in this collection, though a vapor grey chiffon evening gown has shirred diamonds embroidered with beige paillettes through the bodice. The design is repeated in its casual little chiffon cardigan jacket. Fira Benenson believes completely in the long evening gown, and showed it in lace, fine linen, black crepe and satin.

Red Popular Accent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Red, which in the past few years has become a smart fashion accessory, is also now considered a corrective and effective accent note in home decoration. Model rooms in department stores and home furnishing shops are showing touches of red in accessories or single pieces of furniture. It appears in a vase or bowl, in an upholstered chair, a desk, or a table. Lacquered pieces, such as a commode, break-front cabinet, or magazine rack are also used.

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GETS OUT MORE DIRT
"And I can thank Rinso's *soapy-rich* suds for my WHITER washes"—*says Mrs. John Freeman, East Haven, Conn.*
THE CHILDREN'S CLOTHES ARE A MESS. LUCKY IT'S SO EASY TO GET 'EM CLEAN WITH NEW RINSO
That's Larry (14) and Charlotte (12) wrestling playfully. Larry expects to become an Eagle Scout soon.
THE CLOTHES LOOK SO SNOWY AFTER A RINSO WASHING. EVEN COLLARS COME CLEAN
The Freemans live on a small farm in a 10-room house. Mrs. Freeman makes lovely dresses for Nancy and Joyce.
SWELL JOB, LARRY! BUT YOUR BLOUSE IS AWFUL DIRTY. GOOD THING MOTHER HAS RINSO TO WASH EVEN DIRTIEST SHIRTS SPOTLESS
Mr. Freeman, who was in the last war, and his son are keen about model airplanes. Larry shows off his newest one.
Only New Rinso gives you *all* these:
MORE WASHING POWER
LONGER LASTING SUDS
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EASIER ON HANDS
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NEW!
—and it's the Best Rinso ever made
COMES IN SAME FAMILIAR PACKAGE
Rinso-White *is a Whiter White!*

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,800,000
Previous day's sales 1,327,610
1943 volume to date 45,794,726
1942 volume to date 21,245,666

Average Price of 60 Stocks
Compiled by the Associated Press

Tuesday	45.6	Prev. day	46.0
Mnth ago	44.1	Year ago	37.0
1943 high	46.2	1943 low	41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	2	58	57½	58	+ ⅜
Acme Steel (3)	1	46¾	46¾	46¾	
Adams Exp (.45e)	5	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅜
Adams-Millis ¼g	4	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	− ⅞
Addressograph (1)	3	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ¼
Air Reduction (1a)	16	44⅞	43¾	44⅞	+ ⅞
Alaska Juneau	15	4	3⅞	3⅞	− ⅛
Alb&Susq (7½) †	50	100	100	100	
Allegany Corp	388	1¾	1½	1¾	+ ⅛
Allegheny pf ww	70	10½	9½	10½	+1⅛
Alleg pf $30 ww	147	10½	9¼	10½	+1⅛
Allegheny pr pf	22	23⅛	22	22¾	+1⅛
Alleg Lud Stl .35g	15	24½	24	24¾	+ ⅛
Allen Indust (.4ae)	4	8⅜	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	3	153	151¼	153	+ ½
Allied Kid (1)	2	12½	12½	12½	+ ½
Allied Mills (1e)	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ¼
Allied Strs (.30g)	72	8⅛	7¾	8	+ ⅛
Allied St pf (5)	15	79¼	79¼	79¼	+ ¾
Allis-Ch Mfg ¼g	26	31½	30¾	31⅛	+ ⅜
Amal Leath	6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
Amal Lea pf 1½k	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Am Ag Chem 1.20a	1	25	24¾	24¾	− ¼
Am Airlines (1½e)	4	56	55½	56	+1
Am Bank Note ¼g	9	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
Am Bk N pf (3) †	20	52¾	52¾	52¾	+1¼
Am Bosch (¾e)	19	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
Am Br Shoe 1.70e	7	35⅞	34¾	35⅞	+1⅛
Am Cable & Rad	62	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
Am Can (3)	4	78½	78	78½	+ ⅜
Am Can pf (7) †	10	175¼	175¼	175¼	− ¾
Am Car&Fdy (1g)	29	33¾	32½	33½	+1¼
Am C&F pf 8.20g	3	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	+ ⅛
Am Ch&Cable ½pg	2	21¼	21⅛	21¼	+ ⅛
Am Chicle (4a)	1	98	98	98	+ ⅛
Am Crystal S 2½e	27	17	16½	16½	− ⅞
Am Distill	3	17	16¾	17	+ ⅜
Am Encaustic Til	74	3¼	2¾	3⅛	+ ⅜
Am Export (½pg)	2	27½	26	27	− ⅛
Am & For Power	243	3½	3	3½	+ ⅛
Am&FP $6pf ¾k	8	51	49	50½	+2
Am&FP $7pf 7ak	19	58	57	57¾	+ ⅞
Am & F P 2 pf	268	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	+1⅛
Am-Hawaii SS ¾g	12	34	32¾	33¾	+1
Am Hide&Leather	4	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
Am Home P (2.40)	6	57⅞	57⅛	57⅝	+ ⅜
Am Ice	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Am International	4	6½	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Am Invest III .15g	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Am Locomotive	63	10⅞	10¼	10¾	+ ⅝
Am Loco pf 1¾k	9	9C¼	89½	90	+1
Am M&Fdy (1.20g)	1	14	14	14	+ ⅜
Am M&Met (¼g)	7	8	8	8	+ ⅛
Am Metal (1)	7	23	22¼	23	+ ¾
Am News 1.80 †	20	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	− ¼
Am Pow & Lt	29	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
Am P & L $6 pf	28	26¼	24⅞	26	+1⅛
Am P & L $5 pf	36	22⅞	21⅞	22⅝	+ ⅞
Am Rad&St S .15g	57	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Am Roll Mill .20g	95	13⅛	13	13½	+ ¼
Am R M pf 4½ †	80	63⅝	63	63½	+ ½
Am Safety Raz ¾ae	4	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ⅛
Am Seating (1e)	5	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
Am Ship Bldg 3e †	280	30	29⅜	29⅝	− ⅛
Am Smelt & R (2)	22	41¾	40⅜	41⅜	+1½
Am Sm & R pf 7 †	60	150	150	150	+ ½
Am Stl Fdrs ½pg	34	24⅜	23⅝	24⅜	+ ⅞
Am Stove (.30g)	3	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	+ ½
Am Sug Ref 1½pg	41	23¼	21½	23¼	+2
Am Sugar pf (7)	2	100	100	100	+ ½
Am Tel&Tel (9)	18	143	142⅝	143	− ⅛
Am Tobacco (3a)	5	54	52⅝	54	+1¼
Am Tob B (3a)	1	53½	52⅝	53½	+ ¾
Am Tob pf (6) †	70	139	138¾	139	+ ¼
Am Type Fdrs	10	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
Am Viscose (1½g)	22	34⅜	34	34⅜	+ ⅜
Am Water Works	54	5⅛	4⅝	5	+ ⅜
Am Wat W 1pf (6)	2	65¼	65	65¼	+1
Am Woolen	24	6¾	5⅞	6¾	+ ⅝
Am Wool pf (8e)	7	67½	66	67½	+2
Am Zinc L & S	50	6	5½	6	+ ⅛
Anaconda Cop ½pg	93	29	27⅞	29	+1
Andes Cop (¼g)	5	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ⅞
Anac W&C 1½e †	70	26¼	25¾	25¼	
A P W Paper	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
Arch-Dan-M (½pg)	4	39	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅜
Armour Del pf (7)	1	112	112	111	+ ½
Armour Illinois	28	4½	4⅜	4½	
Armour Ill pr pf	1	55½	55	55	
Armstrong Ck ¾g	3	32⅜	32	32⅜	+1⅛
Arnold Const ¼g	2	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅜
Artloom Corp ½e	14	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
Assd Dry Gds ½pg	19	8⅝	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
Assd D Gd 2pf (7)	1	66½	66½	66½	+ ½
Atch T&SF (1½pg)	64	51⅝	50⅜	51½	+1¼
Atch T&SF pf (5)	1	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	− ⅜
Atl Coast Line 2e	44	32	30¼	31¾	+1¼
Atl G&W Indies 3e	1	25	25	25	
Atl Refining (.25g)	21	21⅝	20⅞	21⅜	+ ⅞
Atlas Corp (¼g)	8	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
Atls Powd (¾g)	1	62½	62½	62½	+ ⅛
Atlas Tack (¼g)	2	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅛
Aviation Cp (¾e)	121	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
Balo Loco ct (1e)	53	14⅛	13½	14	+ ½
Balt & Ohio	133	6½	6	6½	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	152	11½	9	9¼	11½	+2¼
Bangor & Ar	7	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅜
Bang&A pf 2½ak †	120	45	45	45	
Barber Asphalt	7	16⅛	15¾	15¾	− ⅛
Barnsdall Oil (.60)	10	14½	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
Bath Ir Wks (2e)	43	16	15½	16	+ ½
Beld-Hem (.80)	1	10	9⅞	9⅞	
Bell Aircraft (2e)	23	16¼	15⅜	16¼	+ ¾
Bendix Aviat (¾g)	21	38¾	38¼	38¾	+ ¼
Benef Ind Ln .30g	9	15⅜	15	15⅜	+ ⅛
Best & Co (1.60a)	5	26⅝	26¼	26¼	− ¾
Best Foods (.60)	14	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
Beth Steel (1½g)	41	63	61¼	63	+1¾
Beth Steel pf (7)	3	115½	115	115	+ ¼
Bigelow-Sanf ½pg	4	33½	32¾	32¾	+ ¾
Black & Deck 1.60	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅜
Blaw-Knox (.35e)	10	7¾	7⅜	7¾	+ ⅜
Bliss & Lau 1½pe	1	17	17	17	+ ⅛
Bloomingde .20g †	65	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ¼
Blumenth pf 14k †	10	90	90	90	
Boeing Airp (1e)	82	18¼	17½	18	+ ⅜
Bohn Al&Brass 3e	4	47	46½	46½	
Bon Ami B 2½ †	20	41¾	41¾	41¾	+ ¾
Bond Stores(1.60)	1	21	21	21½	− ⅛
Borden Co (.30g)	5	24⅜	24	24	− ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	17	31	30	31	+ ⅛
Boston & Maine	29	5⅛	5	5	+ ⅛
Bower Roll B 1pe	3	30	29¾	30	+ ⅜
Bridgeport Brass	12	11¼	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg (.50)	39	25¼	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅛
Briggs & Strat (3)	2	43	41¾	43	+2
Bklyn & Qu Trans	162	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛
Bklyn-Man Tr	121	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas(1½e)	5	13⅛	12¾	12¾	− ¼
Brunsw-Balke ¼g	5	16¼	15½	16½	+ ¾
Bucyrus-Erie ½pg	20	9¼	8¾	9¼	+ ¼
Budd Mfg	35	4¾	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	†170	89¼	88	89	+2
Budd Wheel (1e)	25	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	− ⅛
Bullard Co (½g)	3	22	21⅝	22	− ⅛
Bulova Watch (2)	2	29⅞	29⅛	29⅞	+ ¾
Burling Mills .35g	18	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	
Burl Mills pf 3¾	12	54	53½	53¾	+ ⅛
Burl M 2½pf 2½	12	54	53½	53⅜	+ ⅛
Burr Add M (.60)	20	12	11½	12	+ ⅜
Bush Terminal	8	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Bush T B pf ¾k †110		28	28	28	− ½
Butler Bros (.15g)	6	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	− ⅛
Butte C&Z (¼ae)	30	4¾	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
Byers A M Co	25	12⅛	11¼	12⅛	+ ⅞
Byers pf 3.63k †	30	75	75	75	
Byron Jack (¼g)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
Calif Pack (1½)	1	24	24	24	+ ¼
Callahan Z-Lead	26	1½	1⅜	1½	
Calumet&Hec ¼g	74	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
Campbell Wy ¼g	3	17½	17¼	17½	+ ½
Can Dr G A (.60)	5	17¾	17½	17½	
Can Sou Ry (3) †	30	33½	33½	33½	+ ½
Can Pacific	73	8⅛	7¾	8⅛	+ ⅜
Carr&Gen .20a	2	4½	4	4⅛	
Case (J I) Co (7e)	10	94⅛	92	92½	+ ½
Case (JI) pf 7 †	70	135	134¼	134¼	− ¾
Caterpil Tract (2)	5	46½	46	46½	
Celanese Corp (2)	7	30	29¾	30	+ ½
Celanese 5 pf 5 †	40	102	102	102	
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	20	103	102⅝	103	+1
Celanese pr pf 7 †	140	122	121¾	121¾	+ ¼
Celotex Corp (½)	20	11	10⅞	10⅞	
Celotex Cp pf 5 †	10	88	88	88	+1
Cent Aguirre 1½	6	19¼	18¼	19¼	+ ⅝
Cent Fdry (.10g)	38	3½	3	3½	+ ⅛
Cen Ill Lt pf 4½†	10	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	
Cent RR N J	11	8	7⅞	7¾	+ ⅜
Cent Vlol Sug2½e	18	15½	15	15½	+ ¼
Century Rib Ma	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Cerro de Pas (4)	4	37¾	37½	37¾	
Certain-teed Prod	14	5	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
Cert-teed 6%pf †	6	48½	46¼	47⅞	+ ¾
Chain Belt (¼g)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
Champ P&F pf 6 †	10	104½	104½	104½	− ¼
Checker Cab	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ¾
Ches & Ohio (3)	32	41½	41	41⅛	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill	49	4¾	4	4⅜	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill A 50c	140	12⅛	11	12⅛	+ ⅝
Chi Great West	125	4½	4	4⅜	+ ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 1¾k	114	53¼	15	15¾	+ ⅞
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	6	18¼	18	18½	+ ¾
Chi Rk Is & Pac	37	2½	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
Chi R I 6%pf	43	3½	3	3⅜	+ ⅛

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Chi Yell Cab (1)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
Chickasha Cot O J	6	16	15¾	16	+ ⅛
Childs Co	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Chrysler Corp ¾g	36	72⅜	71½	72½	+1⅛
City Ice&F (1.20)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
Clark Equip (¾g)	2	38½	38	38½	
Clev E Il pf 4½ †	20	112¼	112¼	112¾	+ ¼
Clev Grap Br (2e)	1	36	36	36	+1
Clev Gr Br pf(5) †	10	103	103	103	
Climax Mol 1.20a	11	42⅞	42	42⅞	+ ⅜
Cluett Peabody ½g	3	35¼	35¼	35¾	+ ⅛
Coca-Cola (3a)	3	100	99½	100	+1¾
Coca-Cola A (3)	1	65	65	65	+1
Colgate-P-P ½a	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
Collins & Alk	5	19¾	19⅞	19¾	+ ⅜
Col & South	†1470	5¾	4¼	5¼	+1½
Col & Sou 1 pf	†1850	8¼	7⅜	8¼	+1⅛
Col & Sou 2pf	†830	7½	6½	7½	+1½
Col Fuel&Iron ¼g	4	17	16½	17	+ ⅜
Colum Br A (.30g)	1	18	18	18	
Colum G & El	185	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Col G&E 6%pf &	11	51⅞	51¼	51¾	+ ⅜
Col G&E5%pf5 †	20	46	46	46	− ½
Colum Pict (½e)	21	18¼	13⅞	14½	+ ¾
Col Pict pf (2¾)	1	35	35	35	+ ¼
Colum Carbon (4)	3	87½	87	87½	− ¼
Comi Credit (.3)	8	31⅞	31	31⅞	+ ⅞
Comi Invest Tr (3)	39	33⅞	33	33⅞	+ ⅛
Comi Solvents .60e	64	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅛
Com'with & South	78	11	¾	11	
Comw & Sou pf	9	43	42	43	+1
Com'with Ed .35g	62	24½	24½	24½	
Conde Nast (.40e)	5	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	10	19¼	19⅛	19¼	
Consol Aircraft	25	19¼	18⅞	19¼	+ ½
Consol Cigar 1½e	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅜
Con C pr pf 6½ †	10	100	100	100	
Consol Cig pf 7	50	94¾	93½	93½	+1
Consm Cpperm .45e	62	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+ ⅛
Cons Edison (1.60)	50	19⅛	18⅞	19	+ ⅜
Cons Edison pf (5)	2	97	97	97	
Consol Film Ind	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Cons Film I pf ¼k	3	12	11¾	12	
Cons Laundries	7	12	11¾	12	
Consol Oil (½)	37	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
Consol RR Cuba pf	14	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	+ ½
Consolidation Coal	26	9⅝	9	9⅝	− ⅛
Consolidation Cl pf	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	+1¼
Container Corp ¼e	13	21⅜	20⅝	21⅜	+ ¼
Consum Pwf 4½ †	110	97½	97	97½	+ ¼
Cont Baking ½pg	25	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
Cont Can (¼g)	15	31¾	31	31¼	
Cont Diam Fib ¼g	78	12¾	12	12¾	+ ⅜
Cont Ins (1.60a)	8	44¾	43¾	44¾	+1
Cont Motors (.15g)	43	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	16	31¼	30⅝	31	
Cont Steel (¼g)	2	23	22½	23	− ⅛
Copperweld Stl .80	13	12⅞	11⅞	12½	+ ⅜
Corn Exch 2.40	†570	41¾	41	41¾	+ ¼
Corn Products 2.60	12	58¾	58¼	58¾	+ ¼
Corn Prod pf 7	†180	180	179	180	+ ¼
Coty Inc (¼ae)	41	4¼	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	21	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
Crane cv pf 5	†130	100⅜	100	100	− ⅛
Cream of Wh 3½g	8	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ¼
Crosley Corp ½pe	9	11½	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
Crown C&S ½ae	14	24½	23⅞	24½	+ ⅜
Crown Cork pf 2½	1	42	42	42	− ¾
Crown Zellerb (1)	13	13¾	13½	13¾	
Crucible Steel (2e)	45	35¼	34¼	35⅜	+ ⅞
Crucible Stl pf (5)	1	77	76½	77	+1
Cuba RR pf	†200	14	13½	14	+1⅛
Cuban-Am Sug ¾ae	94	8⅞	8¼	8¾	+ ⅝
Cuneo Press 1½g	1	19	19	19	
Curtis Publishing	29	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
Curtis Pub pf	† 10	47¼	47¼	47¼	+ ¼
Curtis P pr pf ¾ak	7	25¼	24¾	24¾	− ¼
Curtiss-Wright 1e	65	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A 2e	2	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅛
Cutler-Hammer ¼g	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ¼
Davega St pf 1¼	1	19	19	19	+ ⅝
Daviso Ch .60e	16	15¼	14⅞	15⅛	− ⅛
Decca Records .60a	7	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅜
Deere & Co 1.35e	28	32	30⅜	31¼	+ ½
Deere pf 1.40	2	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ⅛
Diesel-Wem G ¾pg	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
Del & Hudson	87	12⅞	12	12⅜	+1⅛
Del Lack & West	217	6	5¼	5⅞	+ ⅜
Den & R G W pf	49	3¼	2⅞	3	
Detroit Edis .30g	7	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ¼
Devoe&Ray A 1 †	3	24½	23⅝	24½	+ ⅛
Diamond M 1½	1	33	33	33	
Diam Mat pf 1½	2	30¾	30¾	30¾	+ ¼
Diamt Motor ¼g	2	39¼	39¼	39¼	+ ¼
Dist Cp-S (h2.22)	4	11½	11¼	11¼	
Dixie-Vortex (½e)	4	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
Dixie-Vo-A 2½ †	60	39	39	39	
Dome Mines h.80g	7	18	18½	18⅞	+ ⅛
Douglas Airc (5e)	7	63⅝	62⅜	63⅝	+1⅜
Dunhill Internat	4	6½	6¼	6¼	Mar 2
Dow Chem (3)	3	135	134	135	
Dresser Mfg (1½e)	11	23⅛	22½	23	+1
du Pont deN (1g)	10	144½	143¼	144½	+1
du Pont pf (4½2)	2	128¼	127½	127½	+ ⅜
Eastern Air Lines	11	33½	32⅝	33½	+ ⅞
Eastern Roll Mill	41	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+ ⅛
Eastman Kodak (5)	3	153	152½	153	+ ¾
Eaton Mfg (3)	3	37½	37¼	37½	+ ¼
Edis Bros Strs .80	12	13¾	13¾	13¾	
El & Mus Ind .06g	7	2½	2⅜	2⅜	− ⅛
El Auto-Lite 2½ae	6	34¼	34	34¼	+ ⅛
Elec Boat (1e)	13	12¾	12	12¾	+ ¼
El Power & Lt	100	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	9	37½	36¾	36⅞	
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	18	40⅝	40	40½	− ¼
El Storage Bat (2)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	
El Paso N G .2.40	2	28	27¾	28	+ ¼
Eng Pub Service	63	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
Eng P S $5 pf (5)	2	67	66¾	67	+1
Eng PS2$6 pf 6 †	60	74¼	74	74¼	− ¼
Equit Office Bldg	44	1	1	1	
Erie Railroad (1e)	98	11¾	11½	12	+1
Erie Railroad ct 1e	624	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	+1⅛
Erie Rail pf A (5)	16	44¼	43¾	44¼	+1¼
Eureka Vac Cl .10e	15	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	− ⅛
Evans Products	4	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	12	27	26¾	27	+ ⅜
Fairbanks Mor (1)	4	36½	36⅛	36½	+ ½
Fajardo Sugar (2)	56	22¾	22	22¾	− ⅜
Fed Lt&Trac 1¾ae	1	11	11	11	
Fed Lt&T pf 6 †	1	97	97	97	− ¾
Fed Mng&Sm (1g)	8	26¾	26¼	26¾	+ ¼
Fed Mogul (1)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
Fed Mot Tr .10g	8	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
Fed D Strs .45g	9	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞	+ ⅛
Ferro Enam	14	14¾	14¼	14¾	+ ¾
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	+ ¾
Firestone T&R 3½g	3	27⅞	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
First Nat Strs 2½	6	33	33	33	
Flintkote (¼g)	5	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ⅝
Florence Stove (2)	1	28	27⅝	28	− ½
Follansbee Stl	12	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
Follans Stl pf	†350	35¼	34½	35¼	+1¼
Food Fair Stores	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
Food Mach 1¾ae	4	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
Foster Wheeler	15	14	13¾	14	
Fost W 6 pf 1½ †	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Francisco Sugar	14	7¾	7¼	7¾	+ ½
Freeport Sulph (2)	7	36⅜	36	36⅜	+ ⅜
Fruehauf T pf 5 †	40	98	97¾	97¾	
Gabriel Co .10g	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
Gair (Robt) (¼ae)	8	3⅜	3½	3½	
Gair (R) pf 1.20	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	− ⅛
Gamewell ½pg †	40	23½	23½	23½	+ ¾
Gar Wood Ind ¼ag	60	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅜
Gaylord Cont ½ae	1	14¼	14	14¼	
Gen Am Inv (.40e)	5	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Gen Am Trans (2e)	5	43⅞	43¼	43⅞	+ ⅜
Gen Baking (.15g)	5	7½	7½	7½	+ ¼
Gen Bak pf (8) †	20	134	134	134	
Gen Bronze	9	5¾	5½	5¾	
Gen Cable	5	5	4⅝	5	+ ½
Gen Cable A	5	12½	12	12½	+ ¾
Gen Cab pf 1¾k †	50	82½	81	81	−1½
Gen Cigar (1)	2	25½	25½	25½	− ⅛
Gen Elec (1.40)	53	35⅜	35	35⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Foods (.40g)	2	36¾	36½	36¾	
Gen G&E A	14	2	2	2	+ ⅛
Gen Mills (4)	1	89	88½	89	
Gen Mills 5pf 5 †	60	131¼	131¼	131¼	
Gen Motors ½pg	44	48	47¾	48	+ ⅛
Gen Motors pf (5)	3	127½	127½	127½	
Gen Out Adv .20e	6	3¼	3⅛	3¼	− ⅛
Gen Prec Eq (¼g)	8	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Print Ink .30e	7	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Gen Pub Service	2	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ¼g	9	18½	18	18½	+ ¾
Gen Real & Util	20	1½	1⅜	1½	
Gen Refract (.30g)	10	22⅞	22	22⅞	+1¼
Gen Shoe (¼g)	4	13	12⅞	13	
Gen SC pf 1½k †	120	68½	67½	68½	+1½
Gen Tel (1.60)	7	21⅝	21½	21½	+ ⅛
Gen Time Inst (1)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	− ⅛
Gen Tire&Rub 1e	25	29⅛	28⅞	29⅛	+ ⅛
Gillette S R .45e	29	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros	39	7	6⅝	6⅞	+ ¼
Glidden Co (.30g)	30	20¾	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
Gobel (Adolf)	35	1¼	1	1¼	+ ⅛
Goebel Brew (.20)	3	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ⅛
Golo & St Tel 6 †	70	90½	90½	90½	− ½
Goodrich (BF) 1e	25	29¼	28⅞	29¼	+ ⅜
Goodrich (BF) pf 5	2	94	91¾	94	+3
Goodyear T&R ½pg	20	30½	29¾	30½	+ ⅝
Goodyear T&R pf 5	2	95	95	95	+ ½
Graham-Paige Mot	196	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
Granby C Min .60	25	5⅞	5½	5⅝	
Grand Union	1	10	11	10¼	+1
Granite C Stl .35g	25	10½	9¾	10¼	+ ⅛
Gt

Cue to Use of Manpower Seen In British, German Programs

Last of a series of four articles on the vast complexity of the manpower problem and how Federal Officials are coping with it.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Some perspective on the manpower problem may be gained from a brief review of how it is handled in Great Britain and Germany. Both countries have gone vastly further in organizing their manpower as well as in cutting out "non-essential" activities. Britain has had a National Service Act since shortly after Dunkirk, under which the government can theoretically move any able-bodied man or woman wherever he is needed, while Germany has recently launched a ruthless program of combing out hundreds of thousands of men out of a civilian economy which had already been stripped of nearly all its essential men.

The basic outlines of manpower control in both countries are the same. A single government agency is responsible, and in neither country can a man or woman be hired or fired without the approval of this agency, with very minor exceptions. There is further similiarity in that both couhtries employ a system of government check-up on the use of labor in the plants; and when plants are found to be either inefficiently using or hoarding workers, the extra help is pulled right out of the plant.

Both countries make very extensive use of woman labor, and put able-bodied women, like men, under compulsion to go where they are told. Both countries, also, have gone much further than the United States in the transfer of workers out of non-essential industry into essential. In fact it is probably fair to say that in neither country is there any nonessential industry left worth mentioning.

Coercion by Germans

Major difference is that the Germans started much earlier, in fact long before the war, with their manpower control. Also they have carried it much further and rely considerably more on actual coercion.

German government regulation of the labor market began in the early 1930's, when a shortage of skilled men began to appear around 1934 and of every kind of labor round 1938. Since 1935 every German workman has had to have a "labor book," containing facts about his education, skills, and past jobs, and he cannot get a job without it.

For industrial work, a man cannot be hired without the consent of the Government's National Bureau of Placement, which runs the official employment offices. Nor can he be fired without such consent, and if he quits without his employer's consent he must report right away to the Government employment office.

This Government office has jurisdiction over training programs and wages. In addition it has engaged in frequent "combing out" operations in industry in recent years, beginning in 1939. Government officials go through the plants and commandeer the most efficient or least essential help.

Nearly 500,000 men and women were "combed out" in 1940. This process applies to war industry as well as essential civilian industries, and special investigations are made when an employer, by asking for too many deferments, appears to be perhaps "hoarding" his men.

Another task of this government office is to introduce and speed up labor-saving methods, which are sometimes imposed by decree and are sometimes installed by roving inspectors and special workers who visit plants and decide on changes in methods of work.

Since the German reverses in Russia a far more drastic combing-out process has just been undertaken which are virtually "draining Germany to the dregs." Thousands of small shops and industries are to be closed. A new labor registration is being made without which no ration cards are issued.

National Service Officers

In Great Britain a National Service Act passed after Dunkirk puts control of virtually all hiring and firing in the hands of the Ministry of Labor, and its head, Ernest Bevin, has at least the theoretical right to tell any man or woman where he must work and for what hours and at what wages. The Ministry of Labor also runs the draft for the armed services.

Hiring and firing is under the control of "National Service Officers" in each locality, who must pass on all hiring and firing, but there is an appeal from their decisions to local labor-management committees. Penalties for violation are severe for both workers and employers—and workers are also subject to fine and imprisonment for persistent absenteeism or tardiness.

In addition the Government has recruited "labor supply inspectors" who look over plants to see that the total number employed and even the proportion of skilled workers is not excessive. These men are former production engineers or trade union officials. Where it is decided to transfer workers out of one plant or industry into another, volunteering is first tried and any shortage is then made up by men picked to go by a labor-management committee.

Most new war plant workers have to be trained, and the plants themselves do most of the training. The Government, however, does some of it through special courses at colleges and other institutions, or in one of 24 Government training centers, where basic wages are paid to the trainees by the Government.

About a third of the factory output in Britain is now estimated to be done by women, of whom about 5,500,000 are employed. Not only are women subject to industrial draft but those between 20 and 30 are actually subject to military draft.

These facts give a cue to what is likely to develop in the United States in the handling of the manpower problem, particularly as the draft tightens up.

Gen'l Foods Official Director of New Victory Loan Drive

WASHINGTON (AP) — W. M. Robbins, vice-president of General Foods Corp., has been appointed to head a new war finance committee.

Mr. Robbins will direct the Victory Loan Drive next month and all other Government bond selling activities, Secretary Henry Morgenthau said.

The committee will integrate work of the War Savings Staff and the Victory Fund Committee in the sale of Government securities, Mr. Morgenthau said. Other committee members will be Harold N. Graves, in charge of the War Savings Staff, and George Buffington in charge of the Victory Fund Committee.

The Second Victory Fund drive will open April 12. The Treasury would seek a minimum of $13,000,000,000, shattering all previous Government financing records.

Mr. Robbins lives in Greenwich, Conn. On a year's leave of absence from General Foods, he has been serving the Treasury in an advisory capacity since November. Previously he was Acting Deputy Director General of Staff Operations for the War Production Board.

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 50

Items Not Deductible

Personal, living, or family expenses and capital expenditures are not deductible items in the computation of the statutory net income, whereas all the ordinary and necessary expenses of carrying on any trade or business are deductible.

In the event a taxpayer is engaged in an occupation which requires the use of equipment, as in cases of Army officers, ball players, firemen, aviators, nurses, and surgeons, the cost of such is deductible only to the extent (1) that it is specifically required and (2) that it does not take the place of ordinary clothing. Thus, expenditures for the purchase and cleaning of jockeys' uniforms and baseball uniforms of professional baseball players and the cost of raincoats, boots, and helmets of city firemen and policemen are allowable deductions, while the cost of uniforms of Army and Navy officers, nurses, railway trainmen, barbers, and surgeons is a personal expense and not deductible.

Among other nondeductible items of expense paid or incurred by taxpayers during the taxable year there may be mentioned premiums on life insurance policies, insurance paid on a dwelling owned and occupied by a taxpayer, amounts expended in seeking a position or in traveling to the place of a new position, commuters' fares, the cost of post-graduate courses, bar examination fees, expenditures for the maintenance and operation of an automobile used for personal convenience and not by reason of necessity in connection with a business, penalty payments with respect to Federal taxes—whether on account of negligence, delinquency, or fraud—amounts paid by a parent to unemancipated minor children for services rendered by such minor children, and amounts deducted and withheld from the wages or salary of employees as Federal old-age benefit tax.

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of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
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111 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-3340

Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. Quotations are obtained between 12 noon and 2:30 p. m., and may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	6¾	7¾
American Barge Line Co	8½	9½
American Hardware Co	23¼	25¼
American Manufacturing	28	31
American Manufac 5 pf	79¾	..
American Wringer Co	4¾	5½
†Amoskeag Company	23¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	68¾	..
Appleton Company	34¾	37½
Applied Arts Corp	2¾	3¾
Arlington Mills	45	47¾
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	25	27
Automobile Banking Corp A	1¼	2
Automobile Banking $1.80 pf	14¾	16
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	21⅝	23⅝
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	105	..
Berkshire Fine Spinning	12⅜	13⅛
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	61¼	..
Bird & Son Inc b pf	99	..
Boston Wharf Company	17⅞	19¾
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	33	35¼
Brown Co	1.80	2.10
Brown Co pf	29½	31¾
Campbell A S Co Inc	5¼	6⅛
Central Railway Signal A	39	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	29¼	31¾
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	15½	16¾
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	18½	20¼
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	23¾	25¾
Domestic Finance Corp pf	23¼	25¼
Draper Corporation	65½	68¼
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16½	17½
Eastern Corporation	5⅜	6⅛
Eastern Corporation pf	18⅝	20¼
Exolon Co	8⅝	10½
Family Loan Society Inc	11	12⅜
Family Loan Society pf A	23¾	26¼
Food Fair Stores Inc	38½	41½
Fruit of the Loom	15½	17⅜
General Fire Extinguisher	13½	14½
General Machinery	25¾	28
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	9¾	10⅞
Goodall Worsted Company	27⅞	30⅛
Graton & Knight Co	9⅜	10⅜
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	83¾	87¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	29¾	32½
Great Northern Paper Co	32¼	34½
Greenfield Tap & Die 5& pf	81¾	..
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	14	..
Harrington & Richardson	3¼	4
Haskelite Mfg Co	9½	10½
Heywood-Wakefield Co	11⅝	12½
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	14½	15¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	17⅞	19⅝
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24¼	26½
Hooker Electro Chem	32¾	34¾
International Machine Tool	7⅜	8⅝
Keith George E Co	23⅞	..
Kendall Company	8½	9¾
Kennedy's Inc pf	16½	17⅞
Landers Frary & Clark	29¾	31¾
Lincoln Stores Inc	19¾	21½
Lincoln Stores 7	107	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	43¼	46
Ludlow Mfg Associates	103	108
Marathon Paper Mills	37¾	40¾
Merck & Co	32¼	34½
Merck & Co 4½ pf	111½	115½
Merrimack Manufacturing	33¼	36¼
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	59¾	..
Metal & Thermit Corp	19	22
Millers Falls Company	8⅞	10¾
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	5½	6½
Nashawena Mills	19½	20¾
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	52¾	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	22½	24¾
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	64¾	68½
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	20¾	23
National Chemical & Mfg	5½	6½
National Shirt Shops	7⅜	8¾
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	52¾	56¼
Newmarket Manufac Co	43¾	..
Nicholson File Company	32	34½
Nonquitt Mills	28¼	31½
Ohio Finance	11⅞	13¾
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	34¾	37¾
Parker Alliance	12⅜	14⅛
Plymouth Cordage Company	110	114½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	33⅞	....
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	70¼	....
Quisset Mill	4¾	....
Remington Arms Co Inc	3½	3¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	22	23⅝
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	22⅝	24⅝
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	4¾	....
Sanford Mills	27⅝	30½
Submarine Signal Co	24⅞	27¼
Sylvania Elec Prod Inc	50¼	52⅝
Tampax Inc	3½	4¼
Triumph Explosive Inc	2¾	3
†United Elastic Corp	12⅛	13
U S Envelope Company	49⅝	53½
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	107½	112½
Valley Mould & Iron Corp	29¾	32¼
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	26	....
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	89½	....
Wamsutta Mills Inc	21¾	25¼
Warner & Swasey Co	12⅞	14¼
Warren Bros Class B	23	25½
Warren Bros Class C	6½	7¼
West Point Manufacturing	40½	43
Wickwire Spencer Steel	12½	13½

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat.	Bid	Asked
Bellows Falls Hy El	5	1958	104½	106½
Blackston V G&E	4	1965	109	..
Cen Maine Power	3½	1966	106½	108½
Florida Pub Ser	4	1955	102	104
Green Mtn Power	3¾	1963	99½	101½
Keystone Public Ser	5	1978	104	..
Mississippi River Pr	5	1947	104	..
Narragansett El	3½	1966	109½	111½
P S of N H ser D	3¾	1960	104	105
Savannah El & Pr	5	1955	106	..
Springfield G&El	5	1957	105½	..
St Joseph RLH&P	4½	1947	103	..
Wisconsin Pub Ser	3¼	1971	107¼	..

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	101½	105¾
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	88¾	92¾
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	96¼	100¼
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	71¾	74¾
Central Pw & Light 7 pf	102⅝	106¼
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	81¾	85
General Water G&E $3 pf	33¾	35¾
Houston Lig & Power	48⅞	51⅝
Jamaica Water Supply	25¼	27¾
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	103¼	107¾
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	90¾	94¼
Kansas P & Lt 4½ pf	98¾	102¾
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	97¾	101⅜
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	109¾	113¾
New Rochelle Wat pf	7⅞	10⅜
Northern Natural Gas Co (com.)	27¾	30
No States Power Del 5 pf	110¾	114¾
No States Power Del 6 pf	48¾	51¾
No States Power Del 7 pf	53¾	56¾
Ohio Power 4½ pf	111½	115¼
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	101¾	105⅝
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	106¾	110¾
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	80¾	83¾
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	86	89
Public Service Ind	14¼	15¼
Public Service Ind 5 pf	96½	99¼
Public Service Okla 5 pf	100⅝	104¼
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	86¾	90¼
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	94¼	97¼
San Diego Gas & Electric	10¾	11⅜
Sierra Pacific Power Co	15¾	16¾
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	112	..
Tampa Electric Co	19	21
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	98¾	102¾
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	93¼	97¼
Washington Ry & Electric units	12¾	14

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	16½	17⅝
Beverly Gas & Electric	26¼	29½
Brockton Gas Light	5¼	6¼
Central Maine Power 6 pf	102	107
Central Maine Power 7 pf	112½	117½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	80½	..
Conn Light & Power	33	35¾
Eastern Utilities Asso	18⅝	20¼
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1¼	1⅞
Fall River Gas Works	19½	21½
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	31½	34¼
Green Mountain Power pf	44¾	48¾
Hartford Electric Light	47	50
Haverhill Electric	21¾	24½
Haverhill Gas Light	9¾	11
Holyoke Water Power	15½	17
Lawrence Gas & Electric	26¼	29
Lowell Electric Light	31¾	35
Lynn Gas & Electric	60	63¾
Mass Power & Light pf	12½	13¾
Mass Utilities Asso pf	26¾	28⅝
Narragansett Elec pf	55	58
N E Gas & Electric $3.50 pf	8¾	10½
N E Power Assn 6 pf	36¼	38¾
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	53¾	57
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	59¾	63
N E Public Serv $7 pf	11¼	12¾
N E Public Serv $6 pf	10¼	11¾
Newport Electric	16¾	17
Providence Gas	8	9½
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	103½	108½
R I Pub Serv pf	30¼	32½
Rockland Light & Power	6⅝	7½
Springfield Gas Light	14¾	16¼
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	96½	..
Western Mass Companies	20⅝	22¼

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	18½	19⅝
Bank of New York (14)	312	322
Bankers Trust (1.40)	45½	47¼
Brooklyn Trust (4)	74½	78½
Central Hanover Bk&Tr (4)	85¾	88¾
Chase National (1.40)	31½	33
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	43⅜	45⅝
Commercial (8)	184	192
Continental Bk & Tr (.80)	15¼	16½
Corn Exchange Bk & r (2.40)	41⅛	42½
Empire Trust (3)	51	54
First National (80)	1315	1345
Guaranty Trust (12)	274	279
Irving Trust (60)	12½	13⅛
Kings County (80)	1185	1233
Lawyers Trust (1)	23½	26½
Manufacturers Trust (2)	40⅛	42⅝
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	52	54
National City (1)	30½	32
New York Trust (3½)	83½	86½
Public (1½)	30¼	32
Title Guaranty & Trust	4¼	4⅝
United States (60a)	1050	1090

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (18)	1300	..
First National (2)	42	..
Merchants National (12)	315	335
†New England Trust (30)	1400	..
National Rockland (2)	42½	47
National Shawmut (1)	20¼	21¾
Pilgrim Trust (8)	174	..
Second National (4)	116	123
†State Street Trust (8)	230	245
United States Trust (.80)	8¼	9½
United States Trust pf (.80)	14¼	15¾
Webster & Atlas (2)	40	50

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA	39¾	41¾
Continental Illinois (4)	88¾	92¾
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	29¾	31¾

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	135	140
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	83¾	85¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	33½	34¾
Agricultural (3a)	71½	74½
American Alliance (1a)	22¼	23¾
American Equitable (1)	18¾	19½
American Insurance Newrk (½a)	14¼	15½
American Re-Insurance (½a)	9¾	10¾
American Reserve	14½	15¼
American Surety (2½)	52½	54½
Baltimore-American (.20a)	7	8
Bankers & Shippers (1a)	77	80
Boston (16a)	562	582
Camden Fire (1)	21	22½
City of New York (½a)	16¾	17¾
Connecticut General Life (1)	31¾	33¾
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	35½	37¾
Federal (1.40)	42	44
Fire Association Phila (2a)	60	62
Fireman Fire (SF) (3)	77¾	80¾
Firemen's Newark (.40)	10¾	11¾
Franklin Fire (1a)	24½	26½
General Reinsurance (2)	44¾	46¾
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½a)	17	18½
Glens Falls (1.60)	41½	43¾
Globe & Republic (½)	8¾	9¾
Great American Insurance (1a)	27½	29
Hanover (1.20)	24½	26
Hartford Fire (2a)	92¾	95¾
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	46½	49½
Home Insurance (1.20a)	28¼	29¾
Homestead	14¾	16¼
Insurance Co No America (2½)	72½	74½
Jersey Insurance New York (1½)	35¾	38¼
Knickerbocker (½)	8¾	9¾
Maryland Casualty	4½	5½
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	68½	71½
Merchants & Mfs of N York (.40)	6¾	7¾
Merchants Fire Assurance (1½a)	46¾	50¾
National Fire (2)	58¾	60¾
National Liberty (.20a)	7¾	8¾
National Union (3a)	167	172
New Amsterdm Casualty (.97½e)	24¾	25¾
New Brunswick (1½a)	31¾	33¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	42¾	44¾
New York Fire (.80)	13¾	14¾
North River (1)	24¾	26½
Northeast Insurance	4¾	5½
Northern (3a)	93½	97½
Pacific Fire (5)	98	102
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	42½	44½
Phoenix (2a)	85¼	88¼
Preferred Accident (.80a)	15	16½
Providence-Washington (1a)	32¾	34¾
Reinsurance Corp New York (¼e)	4¾	5¾
Republic Insur Co Texas (1.20)	24¼	25¾
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	22¾	23¾
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	266¼	276¼
Seaboard Surety (1.80e)	44½	46½
Security (1.40)	36¾	38¾
Springfield (4½a)	123¾	127¾
Standard Accident	58¾	62½
Travelers (16)	437	447
Unit States Fidelity & Guar (1a)	29¾	31¾
United States Fire (2)	49½	51½
United States Guaranty (1.60a)	81¾	83¾
Westchester (1.20a)	31½	33½

aAlso extra or extras. ePaid last year. gDeclared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	2.62	2.87
Amerex Holding	18.875	20.375
American Business Shares	2.79	3.06
Axe Houghon Fund	11.40	12.26
Bond Inv Tr of America	97.55	101.61
Boston Fund	14.49	15.58
Broad Street Investing	22.97	24.81
Bullock Fund	13.06	14.32
Canadian Investment Fund	2.95	3.55
Century Shares Trust	25.84	27.78
Christiana Securities Co	2270.00	2390.00
Commodity Corp	8.82	....
Consolidated Investment Tr	34.25	37.00
Dividend Shares	1.11	1.22
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	18.11	19.45
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	10.79	11.58
Equitable Invest Corp	25.77	27.71
Equity Corp $3 pf	30.125	32.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	15.78	16.98
Fund Investors Ine	18.25	20.00
General Capital	28.36	30.49
General Investors Trust	4.46	4.81
Incorporated Investors Tr	16.52	17.74
Institutional Sec Bank Group	.75	.83
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.06	1.16
†Keystone Custodian Funds		

	Bid	Asked			
B-1	....	31.56	S-1	....	24.89
B-2	....	26.93	S-2	....	13.36
B-3	....	17.65	S-3	....	9.68
B-4	....	9.15	S-4	....	4.06
K-1	....	15.35	K-2	....	15.65

‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd 84.10 ....
‡Loomis Sayles 2d Fd 34.90 ....
Maryland Fund 3.80 4.40
Mass Invest Tr 18.53 19.92
Mass Inv 2d Fd 8.88 9.55
Mutual Invest 10.49 10.37
Nation Wide Voting 1.15 1.27
New England Fund 11.15 12.02
Old Colony Tr Assoc 15.375 16.75
Plymouth Fund Inc .41 .46
Putnam Fund 12.25 13.10
Quarterly Income Shares 5.10 5.70
Railway & Light Sec 9 10.625
Railway & Light Sec pf 92 ....
Repub InvestFund 3.27 3.66
Scudder Stevens & Clark 82.79 84.47
Spencer Trask Fund 13.23 14.07
State Street Invest 68.65 73.77
Trusteed Am Bk "B" .38 ....
Trusteed Industry Shrs .69 .77
Wellington Fund 14.73 16.22

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	5.375	6.125
Corp Tr A A mod acc mod	2.05	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.34	....
Diversified Tr C	2.30	....
Diversified Tr D	5.05	5.70
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.40	3.95
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.23	5.05
Nation Wide Sec	7.28	8..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	28.25	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.92	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.40	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.35	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	1.97	..
Super of Am Tr A	2.19	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	13.25	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.47	....

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	1.125	1.50
First Boston Corp	14.75	16.125

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	112½	117½
Liberty Aircraft	9¼	10¼
N E Airlines	5¾	6½
Piper Aircraft	4	4¾
Pollak Manufacturing Co	7½	8½

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
May Wheat				
Chicago	1.48¼	1.47¾	1.47⅞	1.47¾
Minneapolis	1.42	1.41¼	1.41½	1.41½
Kansas City	1.40¾	1.40¼	1.40¼	1.40
Winnipeg	.....	.....	.91⅝	.91⅝
July Wheat				
Chicago	1.49	1.48¼	1.48½	1.48¼
Minneapolis	1.42⅞	1.42⅜	1.42½	1.42⅜
Kansas City	1.41⅜	1.41	1.41⅛	1.40⅝
Sept. Wheat				
Chicago	1.50½	1.49¾	1.50⅛	1.49¾
Minneapolis	1.43⅜	1.43¼	1.43⅜	1.43⅜
May Corn				
Chicago	.....	.....	1.00	1.00
Kansas City	.....	.....	.96¾	.96¾
July Corn				
Chicago	.....	.....	1.00⅜	1.00⅜
Kansas Citk	.....	.....	.97½	.97½
May Oats				
Chicago	.60⅝	.60¼	.60½	.60¼
Minneapolis	.56⅛	.55⅞	.56½	.55⅞
Minnipeg			.51½	.51½
Rye, Chicago				
May	.87½	.88	.87	.87⅜
July	.89¾	.90¾	.89⅜	.89⅛
Sept.	.91⅝	.92¼	.91⅜	.91
Dec.	.93⅞	.95	.93⅞	.94⅞

Wool

Grease

March	97.0n	97.0
May	95.0n	95.0
July	93.0n	93.0
October	91.0n	91.0
December	90.0n	90.0

Tops

March	125.9	126.5	125.9	126.3b	126.0
May	124.0	124.5	124.0	124.0b	123.8
July	122.4	123.0	122.4	122.5t	121.5
October	119.5	120.3	119.5	120.0t	119.0
December	119.0	119.6	119.5	119.4b	118.2

n—Nominal. b—Bid. t—Traded.

Cotton

March	20.30	20.30	20.24	20.29	20.25
May	20.06	20.19	20.12	20.16	20.12
July	19.98	20.01	19.94	19.98	19.94
Oct.	19.80	19.86	19.74	19.74	19.75
Dec.	19.77	19.81	19.72	19.72	19.70

Spot, 21.98.

Black Pepper

Closing Prices, March, May, July, 6.63 Bid

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Eggs

March	39.15	39.10	39.15	39.00
†October	42.00	42.00	42.00	41.90

†No. 2 Contract.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Winter Wheat Highest Since '28

CHICAGO (AP)—A low protein grade of wheat known to the trade as No 2 Red winter, sold Tuesday on the Board of Trade cash market for $1.68⅛ a bushel, the highest price paid for that grade since 1928. It was 20¾ cents higher than the price of the May futures and 26½ cents above the Government loan on the 1942 crop. No. 2 Red winter wheat is used mostly in the manufacture of cereals and pancake flour.

'Pay as We Earn' Tax Plan Is Before Canadian Parliament

By Morris McDougall

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont., March 3—The new Dominion budget presented to Parliament by Finance Minister Ilsley proposes to place income taxes fully on a "pay-as-we-earn" basis. It does not "forgive" all unpaid balances on taxes for 1942 as the Ruml plan suggested, but does cancel one half of the tax liability on individuals (not corporations) on earned income and on $3,000 investment income for 1942.

Of the unforgiven balance one third is to be paid on June 30 and the remaining two thirds on December 31, 1943. Except for the removal of certain anomalies there are practically no changes in income tax rates, nor is there any except very minor changes in compulsory savings regulations.

The proposed adoption of a complete "pay-as-we-earn" system which follows normally and without much dislocation on the plan of taxing at source already in effect is the main feature of the budget.

Plan Outlined

Hereafter 95 per cent of the total tax liability will be collected at the source instead of 90 per cent now in force. Full credit in the payment of the unforgiven balance of 1942 taxes will be given for taxes already paid over and above the cancelled portion. It is estimated that taxpayers have paid about one half last year's taxes on the average.

It is not easy to put farmers on a "pay-as-you-earn" basis. They will simply be required to pay about two thirds of their estimated tax any time before December 31. The balance will be paid on March 31 when the final returns on income are calculated. The national revenue officials are going to help farmers to calculate income and taxes. A loss sustained by a farmer in one year may be deducted from his income in either of the two following years.

Where a man isn't a wage or salary earner entirely, where 25 per cent of his income or more comes from investment or where he is the sole proprietor of a business he will pay his tax in quarterly installments.

Except in the case of investment income of $3,000 or less, one half of the 1942 investment income tax will be deferred until the death of the taxpayer. It is explained that while earned income ceases on the retirement or death of the taxpayer, there is always capital from which unpaid investment taxes can be paid.

The difference in the method of taxing is based on the principle that taxes should be based on the ability to pay. At the present time no officers of the armed forces outside Canada pay income tax. If they are in Canada they do. This arrangement will continue for the forces in Britain and elsewhere abroad. Hereafter, however, those in the Western Hemisphere outside Canada will pay one half the civilian rate unless they serve in aircraft or afloat.

Taxes to Increase

The taxes for 1943 mainly through the added payments for the unforgiven portion of 1942 taxes are expected to show an increase of $115,000,000. With other tax charges the total increase in revenue is expected to reach $136,000,000. The revenues for the coming year starting April 1 are estimated by the finance minister at $2,752,000,000 so that with a total government expenditure of $5,500,000,000 there will be a deficit of $2,748,000 which will have to be covered by borrowing.

The Government thus continues to follow the principle of getting one half the amount of its expenses from taxation, half from loans. In the four fiscal years from that ending March 31, 1940, to March, 1944, the costs of Government will have reached a total of $15,500,000,000.

The budget encourages the search for oil and for strategic base metals through allowing the write off by oil operators of much of their exploration expenses and larger percentages for depreciation in their

Axis Captives From Algiers Arrive in U.S.

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP)—Former German and Italian Consuls General at Algiers, their staffs and members of their families captured by the United States armed forces in North Africa, have arrived in the United States where they are under guard in the Ingleside Hotel near Staunton, Va.

The State Department, in making this statement today, said negotiations are under way for the exchange of these Axis officials. They would be exchanged for officers of the United States and other American republics seized by the Germans in France and now held in Germany.

Meanwhile, the Axis internees in Virginia are not permitted contact with the public.

The State Department said the American officials, together with members of their families, who were seized in the former occupied zone of France by the Germans, are being maintained in Germany under conditions corresponding to those of the German and Italian official group now in the United States.

There was no mention in the announcement as to members of military members of the Axis Armistice Commission captured in North Africa by the Americans.

Negotiations for the repatriation of the American officials in Germany have been slowed by German insistence that the Armistice Commission's military men be included in the proceedings along with Axis civilian officials.

The Americans, interned at Lourdes when the United States and Vichy France severed relations, later were taken to Baden Baden, Germany.

Penalties Severe For Draft Evasion

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP)—Federal judges have become increasingly severe with draft law violators since Pearl Harbor, the Justice Department disclosed Feb. 25 in reporting 4,023 convictions under the Selective Service Act since registrations began in October, 1940.

Prior to United States entry into the war, there was a monthly average of 49 convictions, and in only five per cent of those cases were prison sentences of more than two years imposed. However, since the Japanese attack on Hawaii convictions have averaged 241 a month, with prison terms longer than two years imposed in 33 per cent of the cases.

The most frequent violation has been failure to return questionnaires. This accounting for 31 per cent of the cases. Next in frequency are failure to register and failure to report for induction.

Up to Feb. 10 there had been 1,241 convictions involving persons claiming to be conscientious objectors. Of these, 109 convictions were prior to Pearl Harbor and eight sentences longer than two years were imposed. Since Pearl Harbor, nearly 800 of the 1,132 persons convicted after claiming conscientious objection have been sent to prison for more than two years.

During World War I, when draft prosecutions were handled by the War Department, the Government obtained 15,111 convictions.

Sentences were imposed in only 4,750 cases, and of those 1,547 men were sentenced to jail for five days or less and only 30 sentences longer than one year were imposed.

Gunfire Interrupter Halts Plane Damage

BALTIMORE, Md., March 3 (AP)—A little gadget which automatically prevents an aerial machine-gunner from shotoing his own plane in battle has been perfected by the Glenn L. Martin Company and is now in use on American-built planes, the company announced March 2.

The device, invented by Martin engineers, is about the size of a milk bottle and weighs only a few pounds. The gunfire interrupter, nicknamed the "Gunner's Gadget," automatically shuts off the stream of bullets whenever the line of fire comes close to the wing, tail, rudder, stabilizer or other exposed parts of his craft.

Engineers said the device almost entirely eliminates "blind spots" in the gunner's firing zone. The interrupter works individually on each gun in a multiple gun turret, shutting them off one at a time. Prior to its installation, reports of gunners shooting tails and rudders off their ships, puncturing wing tips and shooting away pilot tubes and radio masts were not uncommon.

Teachers Colleges To Inspect Memphis

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 3 (AP)—The American Association of Teachers Colleges announced March 1 it had ordered an inspection of the Memphis (Tenn.) State College to determine whether the college should remain on the Association's accredited list.

The Association's secretary-treasurer, Charles W. Hunt, President of State Teachers College at Oneonta, N. Y., said the inspection was voted here at the organization's annual meeting because the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools had dropped the Memphis school from its list.

The Association announced that among 10 institutions added to its accredited list were: State Teachers College, North Adams, Mass., and Rhode Island College of Education, Providence.

Four Fliers Rescued From Drifting Ice

CAPE TORMENTINE, N. B., March 3 (AP)—After drifting for five days on an ice floe only 30 yards square in the wintry waters of North Umberland Strait, four crew members of a crashed Canadian Air Force bomber were rescued Marsh 1 three miles off the New Brunswick coast.

The four, who parachuted into the Strait last Wednesday night when their plane had to be abandoned, were picked up by an ice-breaker after being sighted by another Air Force plane.

They were Squadron Leader A. C. Wilson of West Perth, Ont.; First Officer A. J. Barrette of Ottawa; Pilot Officer William Augustus Richardson of the United States, and Warrant Officer Joseph A. Dobson, Bathurst, N. B.

Their plane was one of four lost in a fog, official sources disclosed. Two of the aircraft managed to land safely but the other one crashed a short distance from its home base, killing the four crew members.

Despite their long ordeal on the ice cake—they burned their parachutes to keep warm—the four fliers apparently suffered only from exposure and frost bite. Only one needed assistance to get aboard the rescue craft.

They said near zero weather and snow squalls plagued them most of the time. A few chocolate bars were all they had to eat.

CLASSIFIED

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BINGHAM, MASS.—New, attractively designed Cape Cod home on quiet street; 6-room (3 bedrooms), attached garage, game room in cellar; $6900. Call Hingham 1757-J or write P. P. THORNTON, 20 Merrymount Road.

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You'll be happy at the Charmont. Three blocks from sea, church, shopping and transportation; reasonably priced with garage.
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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Quiet rest and study; near church and beach; from $1.25 daily; $1.50 private bath. HOTEL TROY, 1810 Pacific Ave.

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SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES
ROOMS ALL WITH BATH
Friendly Service
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Single, $2.00 and up
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N. Y. C.—Large room, kitchenette, suitable for 1 or 2; pleasant surroundings, 109th St., Riverside Drive. Good transportation. Ac 4-7295.

N. Y. C., 194 Riverside Drive—Attractive large room and bath (lady only), suitable for practitioner; reasonable. Tel. EN. 2-8360.

WANTED, elderly couple to share a home or business women for 2 smaller rooms. Belmont 2404-W (Mass.).

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Packers and Movers—Asp. 4681, Brookline, Mass.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

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Secures positions for Governesses, Child Nurses and Household Employees. Careful investigation of references protects employer and employee. If you are seeking a position, call on us where a personal service is extended to each applicant.

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

YEAR-AROUND teaching positions for two teachers who enjoy athletics, camping and farm life to teach boys 6-15 music, art, history, English; school and summer camp on farm, four miles from small town, 30 miles from Washington; shorthand, typing helpful; send pictures, full description, references. FARMHILL SCHOOL, LEESBURG, VIRGINIA.

HELP WANTED—MEN

BOYS WANTED—Shipping clerks, stock boys, office boys. GRAMOPHONE SHOP, 18 East 48th St., N. Y. C.

FULL-TIME position as church sexton: apply in person or telephone for appointment between 2 and 4 p. m. at church office, Christian Science Church, Spring Lane and Engle Street, Englewood, N. J. Telephone Englewood 3-1221.

JANITOR wanted, Protestant; church open 2 days weekly; South End district, Worcester. Address replies J-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MAN over 45 with driver's license for light work in garage; no washing or greasing; experience unnecessary; hours 4 p. m.-12 midnight; good salary. Tel. Big. 8414.

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MATERL CONTROL CLERK: Accts trnd	$30-40
BOOKKEEPERS: Beginners, well trnd	$25
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SALES: Food retail trade	$175-200
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SALES: Industrial soaps	$50 D A
SALES: Retail store trade	Sal plus
SALES: Know payrolls	D A

CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

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HOUSEKEEPER-COOK, 2 adults, 2 schoolboys; room, bath; good salary; New Rochelle; New York, Box X-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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MIDDLE-AGED women for part-time work in midtown cafeteria serving lunch only. Canterbury Lunch, 331 Madison Avenue, N. Y. C.

WANTED—Young lady for inter-office messenger work, preferably one with knowledge of typing. Box K-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED woman or girl to join the household of business couple with two children. Write Box B-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WANTED, experienced hairdresser in West Medford, Mass. Box L-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Degrees B. S. and M. A.
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COMPETENT, woman (Protestant) wishes position in small adult home as housekeeper; good references. Write Box S-29, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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WANTED—Position answering telephone calls and making oneself generally useful. Write to 38 Browns Terrace, Englewood, N. J.

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Bartlett-Seaman Co.
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Lumber and Building Material
Collingswood 1200 Haddonfield 1910

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J. A. STRONG—J. A. PLUMMER
COAL—OIL—COKE
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Phone CR. 6-0700

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Have your battery checked. If it needs charging we can charge it while you wait without removing it from your car, which will save you time and money and the discomfort of a rundown battery.
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Phone 2038—Nite Phone 2069-W
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"Outfitters for Gentlemen"
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Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111

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MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

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Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
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Clifton Rutherford
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214-216 MADISON STREET
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Two Doors from Park Ave.
Tel. PL. 0-0578

ROBERT LIPTON, Inc.
Jewelers
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Est. 1892 Tel. Pl. 6-5269

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Newest Shades in Hosiery
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NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD
(Continued)

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FOR ALL OCCASIONS
FOR EVERY SEASON
FOR ALL THE FAMILY
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Tel.—Hoboken 3-2020—2021

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A Permanent at
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"Has That Extra Something!"
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SUMMIT, N. J.

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Croasdale & Engelhart
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NEW JERSEY

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-1214, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If You Can't Find It Elsewhere, Try
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The Store for Everybody
147 Broad St. Tel. Westfield 2-2615

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(Continued from previous page)

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$5 per month pays $1,000 at maturity
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Subscribe for shares and loans now
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Wilkinsburg's Largest Men's Store
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"Particular Service for Particular People"
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Stationery, Greeting Cards
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Studio of Music
Harmony, Theory, Ear-training, Music Appreciation; Pipe Organ and Hammond Electric Organ. Affiliated with Sherwood School of Music, Chicago, Illinois.
Miriam E. Baumgardner
480 West King Street Tel. 6609

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

A Verse for Today . . .

Surely I would speak to the Almighty, and I desire to reason with God.
—Job 13:3

Words of Current Interest

Alpha and Omega (Rev. 1:8)—*Al'-fa* (first *a* short, second as in sofa). *O-me'-ga* (*o* quick-long as in obey, *e* long, *a* as in sofa). By Webster's second choice, *o'-me-ga* (*o* long, *e* short, *a* as in sofa, with the stress transferred to the first syllable. By a third choice, Webster's also allows the pronunciation *o-meg'-a* (*o* quick-long, *e* short, *a* as in sofa).

"Alpha," written out as the name of the first letter of the Greek alphabet, appears in Wycliffe's translation of the New Testament (1380). "Omega," also spelled out as the name of the last letter of that alphabet, appears, along with "Alpha," in Tyndale (1534). The original Greek text of Rev. 1:8, literally rendered, would run: "I am the A and the O." As to pronunciation, people are well in agreement on "Alpha"; they disagree on "Omega." Dispute is rather useless. The best we can do is to take some good authority and stick to it. The stress is a particular point at issue. Both Webster's and Oxford prefer it on the second syllable.

Ephemeral—*E-fem'-er-al* (first *e* clipped-short as in silent, second short, third as in maker, *a* clipped-short as in account).

"That which exists for a day"; and so generally, "for a brief time." Word and meaning taken from Greek. While more Latin than Greek seeps into English through encouragement of the "classicists," as they are sometimes called, of three and four centuries ago, occasionally, as in this instance, a Greek form comes through.

Erring and unerring—*Ur'-ing* (*u* as in urn, *i* short). By Webster's second choice, *er'-ing* (*e* short as in met, *i* short). In the case of "unerring," the prefix *un-* is pronounced with the *u* short, as in up. It is to be noted that, although this present participle of the verb "err" may be pronounced in either of the two ways indicated, Webster's sanctions only one pronunciation of the present tense (*ur*) and the past tense (*urd*).

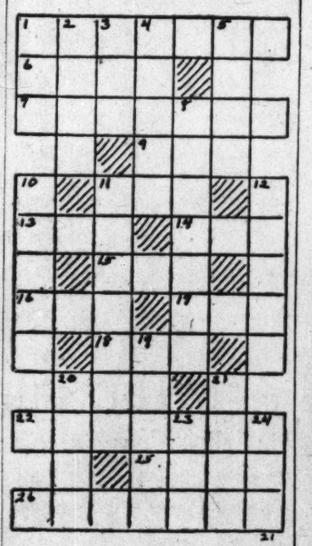
"Erring," signifying "to deviate from the right course," is in English from the fourteenth century; "unerring," from the seventeenth. The prefix *un-* is noted by Oxford as much favored in English coinage of the sixteenth century and as excessively so in the following one. Later the enthusiasm becomes moderated.

Imbecility—*Im'-be-sil'-i-ti* (first, second and fourth *i*'s short, third clipped-short as in charity, *e* quick-long as in event).

"Incapacity." Sixteenth century. Classic Latin ancestral noun spelled with two *l*'s, *imbecillitas*, "powerlessness."

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who wrote "Ode to the West Wind"?
6—What American author is best remembered as creator of amusing Peterkin Family?
7—Who is the Syrian maiden in love with Tancred in "Jerusalem Delivered"?
9—Obtained.
11—What pronoun stands for some person or persons previously mentioned?
13—By way of.
14—What is a lyric or narrative poem meant to be sung?
15—Instrumental duet.
16—Who is a follower of Falstaff and corporal in Falstaff's "army"?
17—Pass in a mountain ridge is what?
18—Some.
20—Individual.
22—What musical instrument is often referred to as a fagotto?
25—What is any of several marsh or aquatic plants other than sedges?
26—What flower is Scotland's national emblem?

Down

1—Pronoun.
2—What does a leveret grow up to be?
3—Shade tree.
4—Who is hero of Kingsley's "Westward Ho"?
5—A passage out is what?
8—What is the science of intuitive truths or reason?
10—What do you call a sheeplike animal?
11—Who is the widow whose wiles nearly captivate Uncle Toby in "Tristram Shandy" (poss.)?
12—Slender, graceful woman is called what?
19—What are homes or hatching places of insects?
20—What is a solemn declaration that one speaks the truth?
21—The head is sometimes called what?
23—Not in.
24—Born.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

It's Sugaring Off Time!

The sap-running season of the year is the favorite of Pee Wee, the goat. Why? Well, for one reason, the maple tree, with the sap bucket attached, is for her own private use. That, perhaps, explains the proud and possessive expression.

It's an easy matter to check on the sap flow. Here Pee Wee illustrates her technique.

Good to the last drop, agrees Pee Wee. E. T. Flewelling, of Ashburnham, Mass., the contributor of the above scenes, writes: "These pictures of one of our goats, Pee Wee, are of more than passing interest because of the season of the year and because Pee Wee has much more than a passing interest in maple sap. Differing from our other goats, she seems to know just what is going on when we tap a tree and insists on getting the first drops from the spigot. We have been forced to devote this particular tree to her use."

In Lighter Vein

Very Dull

Girl: "I suppose you find it rather dull in the evening."

Airman: "Simply nothing to do, at all. We play darts, do the crossword puzzle, drop a few bombs on Hamburg and go straight to bed."
—Atlanta Two-Bells.

That Was the Way

When the threat of invasion was at its height and all signposts had been removed, a motorist stopped a country yokel and inquired of him the way to a certain village.

The yokel, pointing the direction, replied: "That wore the way before the war, but I b'aint be tellin' anybody now."—Exchange.

"Out of the Mouth of Babes"

It happened in a chain grocery store just before canned goods were rationed. A young mother, with a 3-year-old tagging along, was surveying the large array of food stocks, while the child was pushing the carry-all which already contained a large number of packages. The mother selected a can from one of the shelves and was adding it to her supplies when the youngster was heard to ask: "Is this going in the attic, too, mother?"

Brevities

Indianapolis News: There should be a place in the philatelist's stamp album for the gasoline coupons that weren't cashed.

St. Louis Star-Times: Why is it the average person can distinctly hear a clock tick across the room, yet can't hear the radio from a distance of eight feet if it isn't turned up to hog-calling volume?

Detroit News: The old routine of tossing the direct-by-mail circular into a wastebasket unopened is varied in keeping with the time. One now feels same carefully to see if a paper-clip is concealed therein.

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Swimming Pool Can Be Cleaned While Full of Water?

Dirt and minor debris may be removed from the bottom of a swimming pool without emptying the pool of water by use of an ingenious device worked out at a pool at Long Beach, Calif. A workman, wearing a diving helmet, takes a vacuum cleaner with a super-long hose and runs it over the bottom of the tank. Suction from a machine located at the edge of the pool draws the dirt and debris into the hose and removes it from the pool. Floats are used to keep the river's air hose and the cleaner hose up out of the workman's way while the cleaning is being done.

What a "Coal Silo" Is?

A farm silo is a tank-like structure used for the storage of finely chopped green corn. A coal silo is similar to a farm silo, except that it is used to store coal.

Westinghouse built a coal silo having a capacity of 275 tons. From the bottom of the silo, the coal is fed by gravity to a combination belt and bucket conveyor which lifts it automatically to stoker bins in the power house. Bucket conveyors fill the silo from coal cars.

This system has cut their cost of getting the coal into the powerhouse from an average of $13 a day to something like $1 a day.

Who Invented the Ice-Cream Soda?

The ice-cream soda is said to have been invented about three-quarters of a century ago by Joseph R. Royer of Lancaster, Pa.

Mr. Royer first combined frozen cream (or ice cream) and carbonated water for the delectation of a little girl who was equally fond of both soda water (straight) and ice cream, to the extent that she could not decide which she would have first. Mr. Royer, by putting them together, made it possible for her to enjoy them simultaneously.
W. P. Keasbey

Practical Trust

Lakewood, Ohio

Here in Lakewood a fruit and vegetable merchant is surely putting trust in his fellow man into everyday practice.

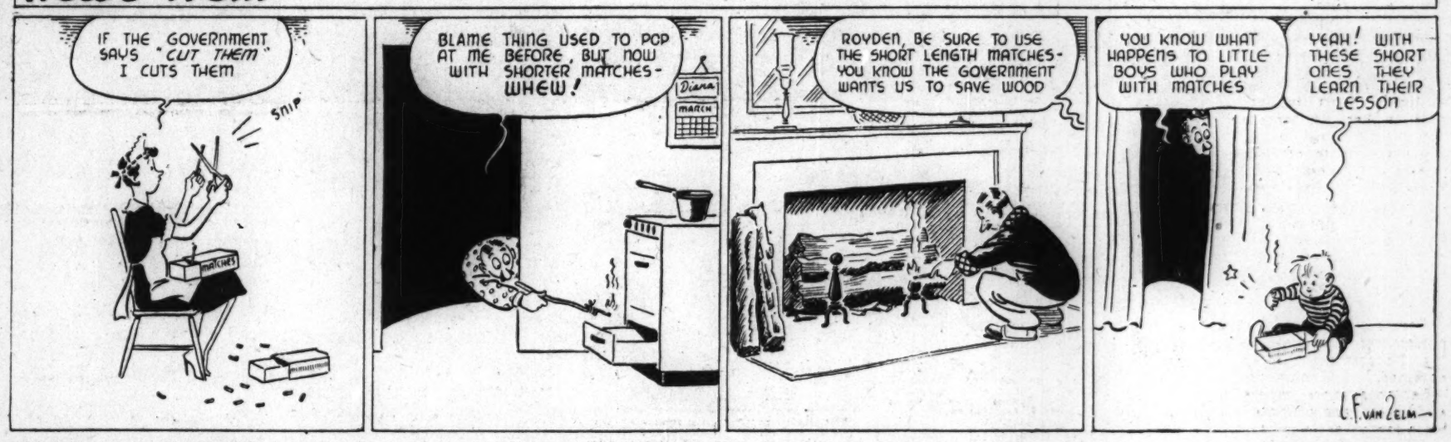
Being temporarily incapacitated some months ago and not wishing either to lose his business or to be a burden on his relatives, he had himself carried each morning to his store and seated close to the telephone. Although he could order supplies, he was not handy to his merchandise and because of the labor shortage an assistant was not easy to find. Therefore, he began the habit of asking customers to pick out and weigh what they wanted and bring the money to him. This continued for some time—in fact, until trade had increased so much that it was slowing up proceedings for customers to have to wait while he made change for them. Then came the latest development. He cleared a space on a central counter, emptied there all the coins from his till and put up a sign, "Please make your own change." This plan is working so well that in recent weeks he has more than doubled his former business. When asked if anyone ever "short-changed" him he replied with a broad happy smile, "It does not seem likely—profits have been so wonderful."

He is now able to move about a little, but the "own change" method is still in use and business is still increasing. People seem to like being trusted!

Rubber in Coal

Coal is said to be potentially richer in rubber than all the islands of the East Indies.

NEWS ITEM— IN ORDER TO CONSERVE TIMBER THE WPB HAS ORDERED A CUT IN THE LENGTH OF WOODEN MATCHES.


IF THE GOVERNMENT SAYS "CUT THEM" I CUTS THEM
SNIP
MATCHES
BLAME THING USED TO POP AT ME BEFORE, BUT NOW SHORTER MATCHES- WHEW!
Diana MARCH
ROYDEN, BE SURE TO USE THE SHORT LENGTH MATCHES- YOU KNOW THE GOVERNMENT WANTS US TO SAVE WOOD
YOU KNOW WHAT HAPPENS TO LITTLE BOYS WHO PLAY WITH MATCHES
YEAH! WITH THESE SHORT ONES THEY LEARN THEIR LESSON
L.F. VAN ZELM

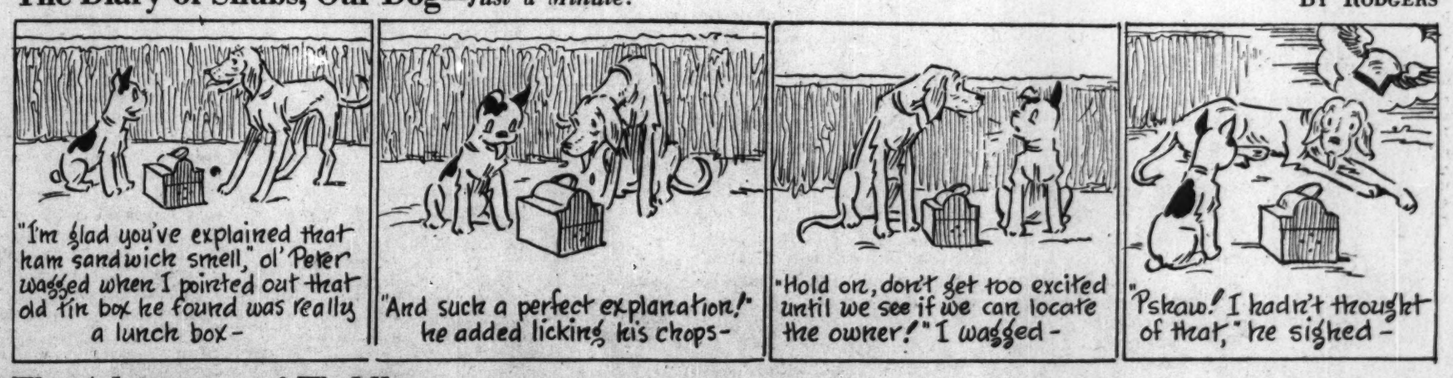
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Getting a Few Pointers*

By Le Pelley

THAT IS 17 CENTS MA'AM - AND 15 POINTS !
OH NO— UNDER 1 LB 11 OUNCES IS ONLY 13 POINTS !.
BESIDES... ISN'T THE CEILING PRICE 16 CENTS, NOT 17 ? THAT'S 16 CENTS AND 13 POINTS FOR 18 OUNCES...
NEXT? OH.. YOUNG MAN... I DON'T WANT TO COUNT ANOTHER POINT... SO DON'T YOU DARE ORDER ANYTHING BUT FISH !
OH WELL ..
STREET
UPPER SERVICE

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Just a Minute!*

By Rodgers


"I'm glad you've explained that ham sandwich smell," ol' Peter wagged when I pointed out that old tin box he found was really a lunch box-
"And such a perfect explanation!" he added licking his chops-
"Hold on, don't get too excited until we see if we can locate the owner!" I wagged-
"Pshaw! I hadn't thought of that," he sighed-

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Little Word With a Big Meaning*

By The Hagers

Said Bill, "Let's leave the H_2O And make a call on Mexico."
"Do you think we need passports, Bill? We're bringing nothing but good will."
A native duck dispelled all doubt. "Amigos! Hi!" we heard him shout.
"Amigo" (friend). Spoken or sung, It's a lovely word in every tongue.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Be Honest With China

There is great value in such splendid appeals as Madame Chiang Kai-shek is addressing to the American people—and in the enthusiastic responses they are making. Here is a most eloquent spokesman for ideals of justice and freedom to which the American people must cling if victory is to be more than a triumph of mechanism and materialism. Here is a woman whose charm and nobility of thought are evoking an even greater appreciation of the Chinese people among Americans, a feeling which should develop into one of the foundational friendships for the new world order.

All who heard Madame Chiang's radio address from New York must have been grateful for her clear and moving statement of Christian peacemaking—for the peoples of the United Nations to conquer with compassion and to rise above stultifying self-sufficiency with the vision of world-wide brotherhood. Rarely has practical idealism been more effectively supported by historical examples. We hope that this visitor from the East will continue to remind the West of the best in its own civilization.

To many Americans the most notable feature of Madame Chiang's addresses has been the almost total lack of direct appeals for help for China. But the unspoken appeal has been stronger than any pleading. The American people had been saying, "We want to give China all the aid possible." Now because nothing is asked some are beginning to question themselves, "What does China want and think possible? Can't we re-examine the supposed 'impossibilities'?"

Unofficially China has talked of 500 planes on the fine from Assam. The Chinese know the difficulties of flying over the Himalayas and are grateful for the estimated 100 cargo craft now operating. They were too polite to ask whether President Roosevelt's claim that more Lend-Lease goods are going in than the Burma Road carried was misleading in failing to mention how small a portion of the supplies China got via that road were Lend-Lease goods. They do not say anything about the fact that their lot has been harder rather than easier since Britain and America began to fight Japan.

Nor do the Chinese question the assumptions that nothing much can be done until Burma is retaken. They are familiar with the argument that only when the Mediterranean is clear will there be British-American naval power sufficient to cut Japanese sea supplies to Burma. They do not ask whether American sea power could have been used for that purpose instead of in the Solomons. Nor do they intimate that British power employed in keeping India quiet might have done much in Burma.

But apparently they do believe some of the transport planes now being flown on other lines could be better employed in arming China or enabling the American air forces in China to strike some real blows at Japan's home islands and her vital supply lines. America and Britain should either show why this cannot be done—and military secrets would not need to come out—or they should do it. Building up the ideals of postwar friendship and co-operation is a necessary and noble work. But the more they are translated into immediate and practical help the more hope there will be for their future. We believe more could be done for China if America and Britain wanted to do it badly enough. If they don't want to, pretending only hurts.

Income Tax Advice

As deadline for income tax payments nears, it may be useful to recall the advice of John L. Sullivan, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to those lacking funds for the quarterly installment. It is to see the local Collector of Internal Revenue, file a return and arrange for deferred payment.

Collectors are authorized to accept weekly or monthly installments, and while interest must be charged on such late payments, it is likely to be substantially less than that imposed by many private lending agencies.

Naturally the Treasury is not prepared to deal with an endess volume of individuals in this manner, and good citizens should co-operate in making payments in the usual fashion; but in instances of hardship Revenue Collectors are instructed to be flexible as to the method and manner of payment, although persistent as any loan shark in assuring that Uncle Sam receives ultimate payment.

Sometimes we must swallow the bitter with the sweet. Now that maple syrup's in, it's hard to find buckwheat.

Finland's Hope

President Ryti's statement that Finland must continue in the war should be measured against that country's repeated statements of war aims. These declare that national security is Finland's one objective. It is likely the war-weary Finns will welcome the first opportunity to make peace on terms consonant with this aim.

Russian advances against the Nazis south of Leningrad may seem to threaten Finnish security, but they may actually presage a simplification of Finland's problem of withdrawing from the the war. This problem is dual. The Finns fear Russia. But if they now sought peace they would find reason to fear the Nazis. Possibly the first of these fears cannot be removed except by organization of collective security after this war. But the second fear seems already in the process of being reduced.

Solution of Finland's Russian problem is not going to be achieved on the premise of a Nazi victory and German hegemony in Europe. But there is another premise. That is that Finland shall have earned the grateful consideration of the United Nations in the peacemaking. She already has much good will left to draw on in the United States, and arguments in her favor may be raised by the Scandinavian countries, whose free way of life Finland has shared and wishes to share. Today Finland can improve these assets if she can find a way to withdraw from the war while her withdrawal really can be of aid to the United Nations.

Non-Essential

Sensibly, the Office of Defense Transportation has pooled available refrigerator cars and curtailed shipments therein of beer and the so-called less essential fresh vegetables in order to meet more urgent war needs. Seed potatoes for the South, and meats, butter, eggs, fruits, and other perishables for the armed forces and war industry areas must come first.

Other curtailments are in order. How does the housewife feel when she finds she cannot get certain items at the grocery or neighborhood dry goods and notions store yet sees beer in unlimited quantities being delivered regularly to the saloon down the street? How do those who walk, carry home their parcels, and jam themselves into crowded buses and street-cars, in order to conserve rubber and gasoline, react to the sight of six-wheeled brewery trucks rolling by, laden with metal kegs of a non-essential product?

A + B + C = V

From the moment reports of the landing in North Africa reached the home front, Americans as a whole have followed with deep concern the movements of their troops. That concern can be helpful, not helpless, if those at home awake more fully to the direct connection between the points in their ration books and the point to point advance—or temporary retreat—of the American forces. For there can be no successful maneuver without adequate supplies both of food and fuel.

Each soldier in North Africa consumes three cans of food daily, along with whatever fresh foods are obtainable. An anticipated 2,700,000 American troops overseas at the close of 1943 will require 8,000,000 cans a day. This in itself, aside from lend-lease and other needs, constitutes a demand on production that can only be met with restrained use of food allotments on the part of every individual on the home front.

As for fuel, Major General Gregory, Quartermaster General of the United States Army, who has just returned from an inspection tour of army installations abroad, has declared that the entire situation in North Africa hinges on sufficient supplies of coal, gasoline, and oil, and he calls attention to the fact that General Ritchie of the British Eighth Army met disaster because he ran out of gasoline. Since practically all the gas and oil has to be shipped from the States, it can readily be seen why A, B, and C ration books can lead to V for Victory.

Let us all be ration-wise, for our coupons are important cogs in an Allied coup de grâce.

It's a little late to mention those dummy soldiers and guns on the House Office Building in Washington, but doubtless any resemblance to any character under the roof was entirely malicious.

Somehow or other the appearance of Florida strawberries on the market this month doesn't seem nearly as important as it did back in 1935.

Our Readers Say—

"Sociological Aspects Of Alcoholism"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Congratulations and thanks to you for the accurate and full report of the meeting held in Boston recently on "The Sociological Aspects of Alcoholism." It shows that consideration has been given to the results of alcoholism and to its cure but practically none to its prevention.

There may be two reasons for this: First, the fact must be established that alcoholism is causing sociological problems. Second, the prevention of alcoholism does not lie in the field of material medicine. Nevertheless, the American Medical Association could be of help if it should declare itself on the subject of alcoholic beverages as it did in its annual meeting in 1917, and as the national convention of alienists and neurologists unanimously did in 1914.

May I present two preventive measures? We know more about the nature of alcohol, what it is and what it does, than ever before. Research has proved that even infinitesimal amounts of alcohol impair efficiency, change personality, and slow down body processes. If every young American could be given the scientific facts, he would then have the basis and the reasons with which to make intelligent choices regarding the use of alcoholic beverages.

The custom of moderate drinking is being foisted on the American people not only by those who make a profit from selling it, but also by those who through ignorance of the facts and from a mistaken sense of tolerance, encourage it. The slogans, "Drinking like a gentleman," and "Learn how much you can take" arose in a day before the scientific facts were known. They are old-world patterns! They should be recognized for what they are and replaced with patterns worthy of our new world.

Therefore, in addition to the facts concerning alcohol, every youth should be presented with the pattern, "It is smart not to drink." These two measures would go a long way toward preventing the human waste, sorrow, crime, increased taxes, not to mention weakening of our war effort. A. M. F.

Hyde Park, Mass.

In Reply to "A Word for Labor"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The letter to The Christian Science Monitor, "A Word for Labor," from "L. B." points with great pride to the drop to 396,888 man days lost because of strikes reported to Washington in 1942. In the name of the men who have died for the cause of freedom, we, "The Militant Mothers and Wives of America," question why there should even be one day lost by strikes when we are in a war of production as well as in a war of combat.

When several crews walk out on a vital oil pipe line project, or others strike just because the weather is too cold to suit them at a few degrees above zero while our soldiers are sleeping in pup tents at 15 degrees below (as at Camp Hale and in Alaska); or, as in Detroit, when an alien, because he was having a fight with a rival union, calls a strike—is it any wonder that thinking people are becoming aroused by the calling of strikes during the crucial period that the world is now passing through?

Mr. Wayne L. Morse of the War Labor Board, declared recently that our fighting men will not tolerate "rationalized alibis" with regard to these strikes; he went on to say that work stoppages have not been "too serious," but warned that they should be guarded against. We women are taking this stand: that if the strike situation is serious at all, it is too serious.

We wonder how many of the strikers would voluntarily have traded places with the many soldiers who participated in the "desert maneuvers" last summer. Sleeping in the ruts of trucks, working in heat which at times reached 140 degrees at midday, bathing and shaving in one quart of water a day, are not at all pleasant things to have to experience.

It is our feeling that every industry relates to our war program and should have the law back of it to prevent strikes.

(MRS.) AMANDA M. PAXSON, President
"The Militant Mothers and Wives of America."
Washington Court House, Ohio.

[Editor's note—Let us agree that any strike is too many. Let us also recognize that other factors, such as absenteeism, mismanagement, profiteering, and governmental muddling are larger factors in cutting production, and should have proportionate attention.]

"A Christian Peace"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Wide Horizon has offered some excellent reading recently. The extracts from Mr. Sayre's address entitled "For a Christian Peace" appealed to me especially. I am firmly convinced that until we as a nation are ready to say "Yes, we are our brother's keeper," we are not ready for a Christian peace. In other words, we must assume certain international responsibilities.

In the election of 1920 I was impelled to abandon my party and vote against Harding because he was too much of an isolationist for me. Will the Republican party force me to scratch the ticket again in 1944?

I fear, however, that the Republican bosses will try to keep the delegates unpledged and then swing them to an isolationist candidate. We should be alert to prevent such an event. KENNETH B. BOND

Brookline, Mass.

Tobacco or Food?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The quotation "no restrictions on the manufacture or distribution of cigarettes are necessary at present," from an Associated Press Washington dispatch, might bear thinking about, inasmuch as there is "at present" a great need of manpower for defense and farm labor. Workers on tobacco lands and in tobacco factories could be used in both. Also there is a great need of all available land for the raising of food products to feed our nation and those across the seas. Since tobacco is not a food or necessity, would it not be more in keeping with humanity to turn these lands into food-producing areas?

Oshkosh, Wis. K. Y.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Volunteers Wanted

The Bookshelf

To Win by Air in 1943

THE AIR OFFENSIVE AGAINST GERMANY, by Allan A. Michie (New York: Holt. $2), is a book as hot as a dispatch from the battlelines. It is hot not by reason of any warm emotional appeal but because it proposes a way to defeat Hitler this year and backs it with first-hand, detailed information on the air war in Europe that must be news even to military men in Washington.

This is not the work of an aviation enthusiast who is dreaming of knocking Germany out of the war with planes still on the designers' board. It is rather a plan for using bombers now available to soften up Germany so that a land front in Europe can smash the Axis this year.

The author is a hard-headed, first-string reporter. His argument comes mainly out of personal experience, pictures, and files of the R. A. F. Bomber Command, and apparently from the reports of British secret agents in Germany.

* * *

In "The Air Offensive Against Germany" Mr. Michie gives far more information about the war in the air than most current news dispatches. He presents an astounding catalogue of the bombing damage in Germany. On page after page he tells of the acres and square miles of devastation in German cities, lists the names and products of scores of factories, and even reports the portions of factories hit. These details and a few excellent pictures rivet down an almost unbelievable tale of destruction. He makes it plain that Germany has been hit at least four or five times as hard as Britain was, and that bombing has already seriously battered military production, transportation, and morale.

This is the platform upon which he builds his case for centering greatly increased efforts on the bombing of fifty key cities this spring and summer. Mr. Michie is convinced that German military power can be wrecked if only planes now available in Britain or coming off the production lines are concentrated on night bombing raids.

He points out that thirteen months of war passed before American bombs fell on Germany and that still American bombing in Europe is only scratching the surface as compared with the smashing blows the R. A. F. is dealing. He says that this is because American air forces have clung to daylight bombing—lately they have hit Italy, but not Germany, by night—and that despite stories of the success of Fortresses and Liberators in dealing with German fighters it has not been found possible to make large-scale daylight raids without fighter protection. Lack of fighter protection naturally bars long-range raids into Germany.

* * *

Possibly the American Air Command has an answer for Mr. Michie. It is plain that there would be considerable time and trouble involved in training American crews for night bombing and adapting American planes for night work. Mr. Michie argues strongly that the technical problem is only one of fitting flare dampers on bomber motors, and that all obstacles can be overcome within a space of weeks.

He manifestly knows his airplanes. His case is tremendously impressive, indeed, because of his manifest knowledge and apparently unbiased judgment of planes and fliers. For among other things he offers a most comprehensive description of the Luftwaffe, its present commanders, equipment, and distribution, indicating that it is thinly spread and at present unable to block his plan. He also has some very pungent and salutary criticism of the advertising ballyhoo for certain American planes and some highly interesting comparisons of British and American equipment.

At the very least this book puts the heat on the American Air Forces in Europe to play a more decisive role and at the most it offers a worth-trying project for reducing Germany to a shell which can be cracked by a second front this year. D. M. R.

I'd Have No Worries

This poem was written by a Pole deported to Russia and later enrolled in the Polish army at the camp at Buzuluk. "It is both powerful and appealing in the original," the translator says. The author of the lines is now probably in Persia, with the Polish troops there.

Armed could I be with a rifle sure of its target in battle,
What to me snows of Siberia, what to me sands of Libya?
What to me prison and barracks, hunger and wandering and scurvy—
Joy of the soldier with bullets and bread I'd pack in my knapsack.
Not for me any great prizes, not for me laurels and glory.
What I want is boots of strong leather, good for the march back to Warsaw.
Grant me to hear on our pavements, sacred in story of sieges,
Thud of heels mended in Narvik, ring of nails sharpened in Tobruk.
Many the lands they'll have measured, many the shores they'll have trodden,
But always the ground has been Polish under the feet of the soldier.
Me going back there for riches? Naught's left to me but my verses.
Germans took from me my cottage, smashed seven times in September.
Close to my home was a garden; flowers and vegetables grew there—
Seven German shells must be taken out of that earth round my cottage.
Kisses I'd give thee in greeting, soil so beloved of my childhood.
Fall in the fight? Then in Poland, Mazovian the sands I'd have shroud me.
Worries? I have none, brother! Continents we shall be crossing,
Flying are White Eagle squadrons, roving the oceans our sailors.
World-wide the proofs we will furnish that we are worthy of Poland—
When we have strong boots to march in, when our hands grip a good rifle.

WLADYSLAW BRONIEWSKI
(Translated by Ann Su Cardwell)

The Wide Horizon

So This Is England!

An article from the Strand Magazine which won The Stars and Stripes £25 prize for the best story on England by an American soldier

By Pfc. William Hogan

"This," you say to yourself when you look out of the train window, "is England." And you find yourself repeating the fact all during the long train ride through the Midlands from a West Coast port, and later, too, when you bivouac temporarily in a grove of tall trees in an immense meadow with thatched-roof farmhouses near by, and quiet, peaceful people in the small village below you.

"It's England," you say to yourself.

You're somebody from Oregon, or Minnesota, or Tennessee's hills, or perhaps a boy from the vast Dakota wheat lands, and maybe the first ocean you ever saw in your life was the one you just crossed in a convoy.

And you keep saying to yourself:

"Look, this IS England." . . .

Say you have been here a month. You have learned to call gasoline "petrol," a subway the "underground," and the movies the "cinema." You have learned to think and figure in terms of bobs and pence and pounds.

But you do not grasp all of this realm in a month. You grasp just a few scattered, sharp and immediate things that you keep thinking about, and they are the pictures in your mind that slowly become England to you.

* * *

For instance? Well, you're on your first leave up in London, and you find yourself in an immense, roaring city, the one they said was burning all through that time back in 1940, when the blitz was on. Outwardly, it does not show it.

Then suddenly you find yourself in the world's most famous streets, trying to look unconcerned as you pass a famous address in Baker Street. Then Whitehall. The immensity of Whitehall. Trafalgar Square, and the Strand, Downing Street, Soho, Park Lane, Charing Cross.

You cross a large green and you find yourself in the Mall, and down there stands the Victoria Memorial, and across, behind the impressive grille, is the enormity of Buckingham Palace, with the King's colors flying up there, and in your throat you feel a twinge.

I don't know. The traffic and the horns of taxis, all the noises of the city, seem to fade as you stand there looking up at Buckingham Palace for the first time.

You don't know exactly what you are feeling. Maybe it's history, or simple dignity, or an overpowering sense of permanence. . . .

Again, for instance, England is an auburn-haired girl who talks to you quietly in the speech of the North and tells you about the home she once had up there which was smashed by a Jerry bomb. . . .

She tells you about the others, her neighbors up there, who have gone through the same sort of thing. And you look at this girl in amazement, because she talks about these things with calmness, with such casualness at personal loss. Then you see that this is so because underneath she has such utter confidence in the result of this war that it doesn't make any difference, this personal losing of hers.

In this girl, talking there with you, is the unbeatableness of England.

It is the same with others you meet, the little people, the ones you talk with in the pubs and in trains, the ones who ask Americans the stock questions about moving-picture people and skyscrapers, the number of automobiles in American towns and the wages in the States. . . .

* * *

Yes, England is all of these things. It is touching a cathedral wall and knowing it has been there for more than seven hundred years. It is walking down a lane underneath magnificent trees and stepping on the curbstones which Victoria used to pass.

It is the healthy faces of little children, and long lines of brick houses in which live hard-working people, and it is people with tragedy around them who are still able to laugh.

England is the shadow of the Mother of Parliaments in bright moonlight under a bomber sky, and the defiance these ramparts of freedom fling back into the advancing fliers' eyes. It is the hospitable place to which we have come, filled with energy and with hope.

But do you really think anyone can put England into a handful of words after a month here?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ..... $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months ..... $6.00 — One month $1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 650 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles.
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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.